The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.......NO. 8994. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1880. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONTEST IN POLITICS

WORK AND CLAIMS OF PARTIES AND LEADERS.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS VERY HOPEFUL—VIRGINIA'S DIVIDED DEMOCRACY—HARMONY AMONG NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS THREATENED—CLAIMS OF THE GREENBACK CANDIDATE—GEORGIA'S WHITE REPUBLICANS.

Delegates to the North Carolina Republican Convention report that the prospects are good for the success of Garfield and Arthur in that State, with proper and needed encouragement from the North....Prominent Virginia politicians express the opinion that the differences between the Readjusters and Funders, in the Democratic Party, will cause the Electoral vote of the State to be cast for Garfield and Arthur. Much depends upon the action of the Readjuster Convention to-day....A correspondent of THE TIMES at Albany furnishes some interesting facts, which prove that the so-called harmony of the Democrats of that county is a hollow sham, and that a lively row is likely to occur long before election day.... Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, who is consulting with his party leaders in the East, claims that the party is constantly gaining support from Democratic ranks, and mentions Virginia, West Virginia, and Texas as especially favoring his cause.... It is reported that Anti-Tammany threatens to bolt the Hancock ticket if concessions, in the matter of poll-clerks, &c., are made to Tammany Hall....The white Republicans in Georgia have adopted strong resolutions, and the leaders are ready for active campaign work in favor of Garfield and Arthur.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATING A CONGRESSMAN—PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION TO-MORROW.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 6.—The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District met in this city to-day in convention, and nominated Moses A. Bledsoe as their candidate for Congress. Every county was represented and harmony prevailed. Taswell T. Hargrove was nominated for District Elector. Mr. Bledsoe made a strong and powerful speech in accepting the nomination. He touched the popular heart and was greatly applauded when he referred to Gen. W. R. Cox, his opponent, as the man who sent the famous dispatch in 1875—"Hold Roberson and save the State"—by which the Republicans were cheated out of their rightful majority in that election. The district is composed of Chatham, Johnston, Franklin, Granville, Nash, Orange, and Wake Counties. It gave 1,500 Democratic majority in 1876.

There is a large number of delegates to the State Convention now in the city. The number of delegates will not be as large as in 1876, but the delegates represent the best element of the party. The delegates report the situation throughout the State, compared with 1876, as vastly improved in favor of the Republicans. Everything is said to be in a condition to furnish decided Republican gains. There is some depression still existing on account of the defeat of Gen. Grant, but there is a determination to make a heroic fight to carry the State. If the Republican National Committee will let it be understood that North Carolina is to be aided and assisted to the fullest extent, according to the ability of the committee, the result will be to encourage the leaders and the voters, and make the campaign much more effective. But if the fight is to be made upon the idea of a solid North against a solid South, and the Southern States are to be deserted and no assistance extended to them, it will be impossible to get out the Republican vote, and the State will return an overwhelming Democratic majority. Substantial aid, accompanied by a dozen Northern speakers, will render North Carolina a very doubtful State for the Democrats, and if Ohio and Indiana should both go for the Republicans in October next, this State will give Garfield a majority. If Judge Ralph P. Buxton consents to resign his Judgeship and take the stump against Jarvis he will be nominated to-morrow by acclamation. If he will not resign and make the canvass he will not be nominated. He will be heard from by letter in the morning. It is impossible to tell anything about the other places on the State ticket at this hour. The uncertainty as to the action of Judge Buxton prevents the settling upon other candidates. This much is assured—the State ticket will be made up of the best men in the party, and will more than compare favorably with their opponents' nominations. Proper appreciation of the Republicans of this State by their Northern friends will go a great way toward giving Garfield the vote of this State.

VIRGINIA'S DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.

CONDITION BEFORE THE READJUSTERS' CONVENTION—A CHANCE FOR A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

RICHMOND, July 6.—Last year the Democrats of Virginia divided on the debt question. A large body of them, led by Gen. William Mahone, fought against the settlement proposed in the Hugh McCulloch bill, and made a canvass of the State against it. They declared that that bill promised more than the State could fulfill without increasing taxation, which, it was agreed on all hands, was unadvisable if not impossible. The Mahone men, popularly known as Readjusters, with the aid of the colored vote in many places, swept the State, elected a majority of the members in each house of the General Assembly, displaced all the County Judges unfriendly to them and put in their own people, secured nearly all the offices at the State Capitol, and crowned their victory by electing Gen. Mahone United States Senator in place of Mr. Withers. The treatment of the colored race was such as to excite their gratitude and to secure their cordial and continued co-operation throughout the session. The Readjusters, after a bitter fight, in which they were sustained by the Republicans generally, passed a new debt bill, reducing the debt more than the McCulloch bill did, but this was vetoed by Gov. Holliday, and so the session ended.

This breach has not been healed, but has apparently widened daily. On May 19 the regular or "Funder" Democracy met and elected delegates to Cincinnati, and chose an Electoral ticket. Few Readjusters participated. They called a convention to meet here on July 7. The city is now well crowded with their delegates. They declare that they have received quasi overtures, looking to the putting up of a fusion Hancock ticket, but say they will never consent to it, but will go right ahead and elect a Readjuster-Hancock ticket. The straight-out Democrats look with alarm upon the situation, and fear that, with two Hancock Electoral tickets in the field, the Garfield ticket will be elected. The convention will be called to order by Gen. Mahone, who is Chairman of the Readjuster State Committee. W. C. Elam, editor of the *Whig*, having recovered from the effects of the wound received by him in the duel with Col. Tom Smith, will probably be made Secretary. Senator Abram Fulkerson, leader of the party in South-western Virginia, is mentioned for President. There are 30 or 40 colored delegates reported present. While they would prefer an unpledged Electoral ticket, they are prepared to stand by the Readjusters in the support of Hancock, rather than break altogether with Mahone, whom they regard as a great benefactor of their race. The talk to-night is that a large body of the colored vote of the State will co-operate with the Readjusters. Capt. John S. Wise, who has announced himself a candidate for Congress, is to be Chairman of the Richmond delegation. It is expected that the effect of the convention will be to dishearten the stalwart Democrats and create a demand for a compromise with the Readjusters. The Democratic National Committee, soon to assemble in New-York, will consider the split in Virginia and propose some sort of arbitration—probably that each side withdraw half its Electoral ticket, and that the remaining portions constitute the Democratic fusion ticket.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The political situation in Virginia attracts considerable attention in this city. Ex-Congressman Smith, who formerly represented the Richmond district, said to-night that unless the Readjusters and Democrats should unite, the State could easily be carried for Garfield and Arthur, and that if such a union should take place there would still be a good chance for the success of the Republican ticket, provided that a thorough and vigorous canvass were made. He could not see how the Democrats could join the Readjusters and swallow their doctrines, and he said that the Readjusters, consisting of a large majority of the old Democratic Party, would not seek a union with what remains of the party. Amalgamation of the two factions seemed to him most improbable. If it should not take place there would be three Electoral tickets in the field. He also said that the Republicans would gain at least three Congressional districts, and that Mahone would have supported Grant if he had been nominated, and that he would now like to support Garfield. He would not, however, because he could not take the Readjusters with him in that direction. Congressman Jorgensen, of the Petersburg district, the only Republican Representative from Virginia now in Congress, says that at least three districts in the State can be carried by Republicans, and adds that if the Democrats do not indorse the Readjusters' ticket and join them, the Republicans will have much more than a fighting chance for the Electoral vote of the State.

THE ALBANY BOURBON FACTIONS.

PREPARATIONS FOR A BIG ROW IN THE "HARMONIZED" PARTY.

ALBANY, July 6.—There has been an apparent intention of reunion among the two factions of the Democracy in this county upon the Presidential candidates, but even that unity is likely to be broken by the manner in which the *Argus*, or Manning, faction is proceeding. On the day of the nomination there was a great hand-shaking among the differing factions, and such enemies as the *Argus* and *Evening Times* were complimented alike by the same band, and the editors of each made speeches colored alike. The Manning, or *Argus*, committee went so far at its subsequent meeting as to pass the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a meeting of the Democracy of Albany County, and of all who are favorable to the election of Gen. W. S. Hancock for President and W. H. English for Vice-President be, and the same hereby is, called to be held at Martin Hall, in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July, 1880, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the National Democracy at Cincinnati, June 24, 1880, for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, further, That *irrespective of, and wholly ignoring all past differences in the ranks of the Democracy, all Democrats* are earnestly invited to co-operate in the coming campaign for the ascendency of Democratic principles, and that the committee having the subject in charge be instructed to invite *prominent Democrats who have not lately been acting with us*, to address the Democracy of the city at the meeting this day called, in company with other Democrats, to the end that a cordial union may be thus accomplished, and a reunited party may this Fall march to victory against the common enemy.

The other, or Meegan-Moak, committee, adopted the following resolution soon after:

Whereas, in order to secure a triumphant success of the ticket nominated at Cincinnati, it is desirable that all local feelings and conflicts should be avoided, and that all who support it should work harmoniously in the common cause; therefore

Resolved, That T. C. Callicott, George W. Miller, N. C. Moak, Robert H. Moore, and Samuel G. Rice be appointed a committee to act with such committee as may be appointed by the Democratic County Committee, of which the Hon. Rufus W. Peckham is Chairman, in case the latter shall appoint one, in perfecting arrangements for holding a mass-meeting to ratify the nomination of Hancock and English.

The committee waited upon Mr. Peckham, who, without a sign of happiness in his face, received their proposition, and announced that he would reply at an early day. He has not replied yet, but his own committee has called a ratification meeting for to-morrow (Wednesday) night, without caring for any harmonious work on the part of the other committee. They have, however, done a very smart thing by which they hope to prosper more than if they had invited the whole faction to take part with them. They have invited the Hon. George W. Miller, who made the leading argument for the Tammany crowd before the Convention at Cincinnati, and Amasa J. Parker, (who followed him, and who has been the leading spirit of the Moak faction in this city for many years, but who voted for Robinson in 1879, and Nolan, the Tilden Mayor, in 1880,) to address the populace at the same time with their own enemies. This seems likely to be reunion with a vengeance. The anti-Tilden committee, not having received a reply to its polite proposition, is indignant, and several of its members now claim that it is a bid to buy off Miller and Parker from further co-operation with the anti-Tilden faction. This in itself will serve to show that there is some difficulty yet about harmonizing on Hancock, but in fact a deeper trouble exists. It is rumored that Mayor Nolan wants to run for Congress this Fall on the strength of his remarkable majority for Mayor last April, and the belief among anti-Tilden Democrats that, in case of Hancock's election and Nolan's election, the latter will have the entire distribution of the spoils, is enough to craze the whole gang. Upon this ground alone the reunion will probably be defeated, and the Albany Democracy will remain as much divided as ever. Local spoils amount to a good deal more than Presidential success. The mass of the Democracy would like Frank H. Woods for the Congressional candidate, but Mayor Nolan has the power to order the nomination to be tendered to himself at any moment.

GEORGIA'S WHITE REPUBLICANS.

THE CONVENTION SETS FORTH ITS OBJECTS—THE LEADERS PROMISE AN ACTIVE CANVASS.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6.—The convention of the white Republicans met here to-day, with a small attendance. Jonathan Norcross, late Republican candidate for Governor, presided and addressed the meeting, setting forth the aims of the organization. He laid the project of a white Republican Party in Georgia originated in the confidence that Grant would be nominated, and would command a large following out of the Democratic ranks in Georgia. Garfield was nominated, and the party *would support him heartily*. W. A. Pledger, the colored Chairman of the Republican State Committee, attempted to interfere in the proceedings, but Mr. Norcross said the Chair must be respected. An Executive Committee was appointed, with Norcross at its head. A platform was adopted. It arraigns the Democratic Party in terrible terms, and calls on all true citizens to co-operate with the white Republicans. The Committee on Resolutions offered a long declaration, which was immediately adopted. The resolutions recite that God has used the Republican Party to abolish slavery, and to give the colored man his rights, and that it is opposed by the Democratic Party, hoary with crime. After inviting the hearty co-operation of all citizens of every color, the resolutions conclude with the statement that it is the paramount duty of all Republicans, at the approaching election, to vote for Garfield and Arthur and such other Republican candidates as may be in the field, that no man is entitled to support who will not pledge himself to advocate necessary reforms in the Election law, and the advancement of free education of all races and colors. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned.

The leaders say they will make a hearty canvass in the State next Fall. In all districts where Republicans are not candidates, Independent Democrats will be supported. They say there is no real union in the Democratic ranks, and it can hold control of State affairs only a little longer. Prominent colored leaders ridiculed the convention very much. They say the colored men are the backbone of the party in the State and its only real strength. They therefore insist on a part of its honors and emoluments, and assert that the white Republican movement has been started by men who belong to the party for its spoils, and are anxious to retain a monopoly of them. Bitter feeling exists between white and colored leaders. Many prominent white Republicans refuse to co-operate with the new movement, and say it means the total destruction of the already distracted party in Georgia.

WEAVER ON THE WAR-PATH.

WHAT HE PROPOSES TO SAY TO THE SOUTHERN GREENBACKERS.

Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, the Greenback candidate for President, arrived in this City yesterday on his way to New-England to consult with leading Greenbackers in Boston and other cities. When called upon, in the St. James Hotel, he was found in consultation with several members of the Greenback National Executive Committee, whom he had agreed to meet in order to lay out the plan of the campaign. The Executive Committee consists of Denis Kearney, Epenetus Howe, Edward Daniels, Jesse Harper, Thompson H. Murch, the "Maine stone-cutter;" Thomas J. Durant, Lee Crandall, and Dyer D. Lum. Mr. Kearney was not present, but was represented by Mr. Lum. Mr. George O. Jones appeared for Mr. Howe. Mr. Daniels is in Richmond, where he expects to be engaged in the Readjusters' Convention to-day, and he sent a very cordial dispatch to Gen. Weaver to hurry to Richmond to address the convention. The work done by the Executive Committee was of a private nature concerning the plans of the campaign, but it is understood that it was determined to begin forthwith and push the cause of the Greenbackers constantly until the election.

After the meeting was over, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, had made a short call on Gen. Weaver, the latter had a few moments for conversation. In appearance, the Greenback candidate is a man of medium height, of solid build, with dark hair and keen gray eyes, and a mustache in which the gray and black are equally mixed. His clothes look as if they were made for him, and he wears a white necktie rather carelessly tied in a long knot. In conversation, while he is animated, he has not at all the manner of the agitator. When questioned as to his purposes he spoke very freely.

"I am here," said Gen. Weaver, "on my way to Boston, unless I should decide to accept the invitation I have just received to speak to-morrow in Richmond, Va. I go South on a campaigning tour, expecting to make it lively all along the line, and shall be present on July 15 at an encampment to begin at Dallas, Texas, and to continue for three days. My intention is to spend some time in Texas, and then to visit Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, West Virginia, Arkansas, and Missouri, and make occasional trips to the North between engagements. In Virginia our cause is prospering very rapidly. In West Virginia we are, as I believe, in a majority, and shall show the country that such is the fact in November."

"How do you account for the increased strength of the Greenback Party in Virginia?"

"There are many causes for discontent among the members of the old parties in the State. There is great restlessness and dissatisfaction under Bourbon rule, as that party have no distinctive principles, and are advocating no measures that are essential or for the welfare of the people. The Greenback Party is composed of men who have shaken off the Bourbon yoke, of planters and laboring men who are in earnest in the cause they have espoused. In Texas the party is feeling very strong and confident, having as great vitality as in any part of the country. Considerable work has been done in the State under an excellent organization extending into all of the counties. Several Democratic Congressmen will be heard from in Texas as having renounced their allegiance to the Democratic Party in order to be on the right side. Unless they do they can never be re-elected. Certainly they cannot be elected on the Hancock platform, which slaps every Democrat in the South and West in the face. They have all long ago adopted soft-money platforms, and are at heart Greenbackers. Seventy-three Democrats, all but six of whom came from Southern States, voted in Congress for my resolutions, and they are ripe for enlistment in our ranks."

"In your speeches at the South, what are to be the main points of your arguments?"

"Our principles are greatly, I may say almost universally, misunderstood in the Eastern States and in New-York, and will eventually be found in accord with those of the best business minds in this City and in other parts of the Union. We understand, as well as the business men of New-York that the value of money consists in its limitation. In my speeches I shall recognize this fact, and shall also recognize another great truth, that when producers prosper, New-York prospers. We seek to restore to the Government the power to regulate commerce as provided by section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, which imposes upon Congress the duty of regulating commerce between this country and foreign lands, and between the States. Two great agents of commerce are money and transportation. It is impossible to conceive of commerce without the presence of these great agents. At present the Government has abdicated in favor of two giant monopolies—the banks of issue and the railroads. By controlling the volume of money, the banks of issue fix the value of property, and the railroads, by combination, render competition impossible, and fix, also, the cost of transportation. The result is robbery of both producers and consumers, and this is as detrimental to the business interests of New-York as any other section of the country. The capitalist need have no fears. The poor and industrious part of society never threaten the stability of business or the interests of capital. Then our safety depends upon the restriction of the legislative power of Congress under the Constitution. We present the greatest question ever presented in American politics—What shall be the permanent financial policy of this Nation, now numbering 50,000,000 people? Shall we, for all time to come, look to banking corporations for our money, or shall its issue in volume be kept under control of the people through the General Government? In the language of the Democratic platform, 'This issue dwarfs all others.' These will be my main points, but I shall elaborate them, of course."

Gen. Weaver says that the Greenbackers in Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas are in excellent shape, and ready to render a good account on election day, while in Indiana they are buoyant, and confident of success. Col. Crandall, the Secretary of the Executive Committee, says he hears from the West that the *Democratic ticket has offended many of* the party, and that the Greenbackers are receiving daily accessions of strength from the ranks of the Democrats who have always been soft-money men. Thompson H. Murch, the "stone-cutter," declares that Maine will surely elect a Greenback Governor. The fight there will not be waged by the Greenbackers upon the issues presented by the contest of last Fall, as the Greenbackers took no part in that, but it may stimulate some Democrats who did not like the "trouncing" they got at the hands of the Republicans to join with the Greenbackers to punish their opponents.

WILL IRVING HALL BOLT HANCOCK?

The question arises among Anti-Tammany politicians whether they will have fair play in the selection of poll-clerks and Inspectors of Election in the event of Gen. William F. ("Baldy") Smith taking his seat in the Board of Police. If Gen. Smith again becomes a Commissioner under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the board will comprise two Tammany Hall Commissioners—Gen. Smith and Sidney P. Nichols—and two Republicans—Joel W. Mason and Stephen B. French. The Irving Hall, or Anti-Tammany Democrats, claim that, as they have been recognized both in the State and National Convention as the "regular Democracy," they are entitled, beyond doubt, to choose the Democratic Inspectors and poll-clerks. They say that if an attempt is made to count them out of this right there will be trouble in the ranks of the party in this State. Supervisor of the *City Record* Thomas Costigan yesterday authorized a TIMES reporter to say that if Gen. Smith, who is a personal friend of Gen. Hancock, should decide upon selecting Tammany Hall Inspectors and poll-clerks, instead of men from the "regular Democracy," Gen. Hancock will be beaten in this State by 100,000 votes. In other words, this means that the "regular" Democracy will bolt the nomination of Gen. Hancock if any concessions are made to Tammany Hall. Mr. Costigan is a shining light in Irving Hall, and in all probability expresses the views of the majority of the members of his party. This does not look like peace and harmony, and Mr. John Kelly will probably make a note of it.

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE HEAD-QUARTERS—STATE COMMITTEE CHANGES.

The National Republican Committee's head-quarters, at No. 241 Fifth-avenue, were opened yesterday for business, and will continue to be open until after Nov. 2. Ex-Gov. Jewell, Chairman of the Committee, and Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, its Secretary, were empowered to select a proper place in which to carry on the work of the campaign, and were authorized to join with the New-York State Committee, if they saw fit, in renting a building. Not finding one immediately that was large enough to give abundance of room in which the two committees could transact their business comfortably and conveniently, it was decided to take the house No. 241 Fifth-avenue for the National Committee alone. The building is on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, not far from the Hotel Brunswick, and within reach of several of the principal hotels, and cars to all parts of the city. As yet there is no sign upon the building by which to designate the purpose to which it has been set aside for four months, but a transparency bearing the words "Republican National Committee" is to be erected across the entire building at the second story, or placed between the windows of the first story, and a banner will be flung from a flag-staff, to be suspended over the sidewalk from the roof. The building is a four-story and basement brown-stone, with high stoop. On the first floor are a long parlor and a spacious room at the rear. The parlor is the reception-room, and the rear apartment is to be used as a private office for the Executive Committee. In the basement there is abundant room for the storage, mailing, and packing of documents, and it is to be used for these purposes. The second floor is to be arranged for the convenience of corresponding clerks, and if it should be found necessary to have extra rooms for any purposes of the committee, there are several apartments that can readily be fitted up and occupied. The parlors of the committee are still decorated with paintings belonging to the last occupant of the house, but these are to be removed, and portraits of the Republican candidates put in their place. The clerks of the committee, of whom there are three at present, will be busy from this time, and Mr. J. W. Anderson, of Washington, and H. M. Smith, of Chicago, were present yesterday, expecting to be joined by Mr. Curriden, of Washington. Ex-Gov. Jewell, who was out of town, will be back in a day or two, and Mr. Dorsey is at the rooms about all the time, having settled himself down to the work of the campaign as if he had no idea of taking a Summer vacation.

The State Committee had not decided upon a head-quarters last evening, and it may be that one will not be chosen until after the meeting of the Executive Committee on July 15. It will probably be located near the National Committee rooms, and in a building rented entire by the committee, although it is possible the old head-quarters in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel will be taken. In connection with the talk about the renting of rooms for the State Committee is heard some gossip about the successor of Gen. Arthur as Chairman of the State Committee. The friends of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt are desirous that he should be put in the place. He is now the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and his conduct of the work of the committee in the Fall campaign of 1879 is referred to as an earnest of what Mr. Platt is capable of in a campaign more arduous and exacting. Another candidate is Speaker Sharpe, and his friends are many and warm. It is thought probable, among politicians, that Mr. Platt will be promoted to the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and that Gen. Sharpe will succeed him as the head of the Executive Committee.

GEN. HANCOCK RETICENT.

HE SUGGESTS THAT GEN. SHERMAN SHALL EXPLAIN FOR HIM.

With the purpose of ascertaining what Gen. Hancock would have to say in reply to several quoted statements published in THE TIMES of yesterday, a reporter addressed him last evening, on the stone pier at the Battery, as he was going on board the Thomas Kiley, the temporary ferry-boat to Governor's Island. He had been in the City for a great part of the day, and when he had answered the reporter's greeting he walked aboard the boat, talking as he went.

"I came to see you, Gen. Hancock, in regard to this story about yourself, printed in THE TIMES of to-day."

The General had taken a seat forward, where the hot sun poured upon his face and neck. When he looked up, after a moment's hesitation, it was plain what he would say. He was calm but fixed. He would not take the extended paper, and waved it away with both hands.

"I cannot read it. I cannot look at statements regarding me published in the newspapers."

"Not to be impertinent in pressing this matter, General, I would like to say that it is in regard to a certain letter about Mr. Tilden and the Presidency, of which I spoke to you once before, on the day you were nominated."

Gen. Hancock assured the pilot that he was quite comfortable in the sun, and did not care for the shade. The question had evidently not been heard.

"I showed you this statement"—

"I shall not make any reply to any statement whatever. I believe I did hear about this story from a friend, but I have not read it, and do not care to make any explanations about it. I will leave that to others."

"If you'll excuse me once more, Gen. Hancock. At that time you said that you had not written such a letter to Gen. Sheridan. Mr. Atkins, of Montpelier, who made the story public, now says that a mistake was made in telling it, and that he said you had written it to Gen. Sherman."

"*I did say that so far as Gen. Sheridan was* concerned it was not correct. But I will make no explanations of newspaper stories. Let some one else explain. Why don't you go to Gen. Sherman?"

Gen. Hancock then talked about the agreeableness of Governor's Island as a home, and the ferry, and the remarkable degree of consideration shown by business men in their not bothering him by running him down as callers, and went ashore at the landing without further reference to the Tilden letter.

A COMPLIMENT TO GEN. ARTHUR.

INVITED TO DINNER, WHICH HE DECLINES FOR PRIVATE REASONS.

A number of well-known gentlemen of this City, desiring to express their gratification at the nomination of Gen. Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President, addressed him a letter a few days ago asking him to meet them at dinner. Their letter, and his answer declining the proffered honor, are appended:

I.

Hon. Chester A. Arthur:

DEAR SIR: In common with all true Republicans, we rejoice at the happy issue of the earnest struggle in the Chicago Convention. We hail the general approval of its work as an auspicious omen, and go forward confidently to the labors of the canvass. We feel an especial and personal gratification in the fact that the ticket selected at Chicago bears your name. Your faithfulness to public duties, your firmness and sincerity in political affairs, so well understood by your fellow-citizens in this State, have now met with national recognition, and earned for you this well-deserved honor.

Our efforts in your support will be prompted, not only by political zeal and enthusiasm, but by the warmth of strong personal friendship and esteem. That we may have an opportunity more fully to express to you our sincere congratulations and hearty good wishes, we ask you to meet us at dinner at the Union League Club, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 7 o'clock. Yours respectfully,

HAMILTON FISH,	BRAYTON IVES,
NOAH DAVIS,	CLINTON GILBERT,
M. O. ROBERTS,	D. B. ST. J. ROOSA,
JAMES EMOTT,	SALEM H. WALES,
HUGH McCULLOCH,	CHAS. L. TIFFANY,
C. E. AGNEW,	WATSON E. CASE,
WILLIAM DOWD,	MARVELLE W. COOPER,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	HENRY E. THURBER,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,	ANDREW V. STOUT,
BENJ. G. ARNOLD,	CHARLES E. BEEBE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,	S. VAN RENS. CRUGER,
LEVI P. MORTON,	HENRY A. OAKLEY,
BENJ. K. PHELPS,	HORACE M. RUGGLES,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	EDWARD MITCHELL,

and 100 others.

NEW-YORK, July 3, 1880.

II.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1880.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Hon. Noah Davis, the Hon. James Emott, the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., tendering me an invitation to dine with you at the Union League Club on Thursday evening next. I am deeply sensible of the kindness which has prompted both the invitation itself and the flattering assurances of confidence and regard by which it is accompanied.

If circumstances permitted, I should be greatly pleased to accept your proffered hospitality, and for that purpose no more congenial spot could have been selected than the head-quarters of the Union League Club Association, so widely famed for its patriotic zeal and energy, and so efficient in the support of the principles and policy of the Republican Party.

I am constrained, however, from considerations of a private nature, which are known to many of you, to decline your invitation. Again assuring you, gentlemen, of the pleasure with which I have received your congratulations upon my nomination, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

MURDERED IN A DUEL.

A RESPECTED SOUTH CAROLINA LAWYER GOADED INTO A MEETING—DELIBERATELY SHOT BY HIS ADVERSARY.

CAMDEN, Kershaw County, S. C., July 6.—The 5th of July in this county was signalized by a duel, in which Col. William M. Shannon, a prominent and highly respected lawyer of Camden, over 60 years of age, was killed almost instantly. The tragedy resulted from a quarrel growing out of an old lawsuit, and the friends of the murdered man have some reason to complain that he was deliberately hounded to his death. He was opposed to dueling on principle, and had refused one challenge sent to him on account of the same quarrel, but was afterward goaded to madness by his adversary in this duel, and challenged him. The complications leading to the fatal meeting began over a year ago, when a man named Weinges brought suit for damages against another named Ellerbee, for injuries to the person, which he claimed to have received at the latter's hands. Col. Shannon and Capt. W. L. Depas were the attorneys for Weinges, and they succeeded in getting a judgment against Ellerbee for $9,000. It was then discovered that all Ellerbee's property was held by the wife of Col. E. B. Cash, on a mortgage, and there was nothing to satisfy the judgment. Col. Shannon and Capt. Depas secured evidence to show that the mortgage was a fraudulent one, and had been given for the express purpose of evading the judgment, and the result of their efforts was to have the mortgage set aside on the ground of legal fraud.

The evidence on which this action of the court was taken bore somewhat strongly against the reputation of the wife of Col. Cash, and he determined to have revenge on the two lawyers who had unearthed it. He is notorious all over the State as being very quarrelsome and revengeful, and he and his son have been engaged in several duels before this one. It is told of him that a few years ago he shot and killed a man who approached his house to solicit aid, and failed to halt when commanded to do so. He arranged with Ellerbee to call out Shannon and Depas. Ellerbee accordingly challenged Col. Shannon to fight him, but the old gentleman refused on the ground that dueling was against the law of the State as well as his principles. Cash challenged Depas, and his challenge was accepted. By some means a knowledge of the contemplated duel reached the ears of the authorities of Camden, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Cash and Depas. Cash managed to evade capture, but Depas was arrested, and gave bonds to keep the peace. These proceedings ended the matter for that time, and the affair of honor between Cash and Depas was declared "off."

Cash was now more enraged than ever, and professed to believe that Col. Shannon had informed the authorities of the proposed duel. He posted the old gentleman as a coward, who had sullied his wife's name and then refused to her husband the satisfaction due to a gentleman. The old gentleman protested that he had done no wrong to Mrs. Cash, but wherever he went the vile epithets applied to him by his enemy reached his ears. Finally, goaded almost to desperation, he sent a challenge to Cash, who immediately accepted it, and named pistols as the weapons, and yesterday as the time. The two met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at DuBoi's Bridge, which crosses Lynch's Creek between Kershaw and Darlington Counties. It was common rumor in the morning, along the line of the Kershaw and Darlington Railroad, that the meeting was to take place, but no steps were taken to prevent it. Col. Shannon, the challenging party, fired first. He was nervous, or possibly did not want to hit his enemy, and the ball from his pistol struck the ground near Cash's feet. Cash then raised his weapon, and, taking deliberate aim, sent a ball directly through Shannon's heart. The old man dropped dead without a struggle, and Cash walked from the ground and disappeared. He has not been heard of since. Col. Shannon leaves a large and dependent family. He was a man of high character, and so liberal with his money that, though he had a large practice, he leaves no property behind him.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, July 6.—A council of Ministers is considering the question of indemnity demanded by the United States for losses sustained by American citizens in Cuba.

ROME, July 6.—The *Capitale* publishes a letter from Gen. Garibaldi, in which he resents the efforts of France to gain the upper hand in Tunis.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Mr. Stephen B. Packard, United States Consul here, banqueted the masters of the American ships in this harbor and others at the Adelphi Hotel last night in *commemoration of Independence Day.* Over 100 persons were present. The banquet was less of a private celebration than usual, as the Mayor of Liverpool and other notabilities were present. The toasts offered were: "The Queen," "The President of the United States," "The Mayor and Corporation," and "The Anniversary of American Independence." The last toast was responded to by Mr. Albert D. Shaw, United States Consul at Manchester.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch from Rome says: "In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Finance, replying to objections against the abolition of the grist tax, on the ground that the condition of finances did not permit it, and that the financial estimates had been systematically exaggerated, said the receipts in 1879 exceeded the estimates by nearly 8,000,000 francs, and that the accounts for 1879 showed a net surplus of 6,000,000 francs."

The *Times*, in its financial article this morning says: "Dr. Tejedor has resigned the Governorship of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and has been succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. Moreno, who has been in favor of the National Government throughout the late troubles."

Sara Bernhardt and a complete company will sail from Havre on the 16th of October next for New-York. She will make her début at Booth's Theatre on the 8th of November in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Jeanne Bernhardt, her sister, is among the members of the company, which is now forming, and the stage manager will probably be M. Belvaux, who was Rachel's stage manager during her American tour.

A public meeting to protest against the erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey will be held at St. James's Hall on the 15th inst., Sir Wilfrid Lawson presiding.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—Unconfirmed reports have reached Naryn that the Chinese have forcibly enrolled 6,000 Kashgarians to repair roads.

A dispatch to the *Russki Vedomosti* from Tashkend reports that Gen. Kaufman left that place on the 29d of May to inspect the troops at Demirestschensk, and was to go thence to Kuldja. He had already appointed his staff for the impending campaign against the Chinese.

LONDON, July 7.—The British Consul at Christiania denies the reports that small-pox is epidemic there.

A Pesth dispatch says: "The harvest has begun and promises fairly."

Reuter's telegram from Rome says it is stated that the Pope will not accept the resignation of Cardinal Nina, the Papal Secretary of State. The Belgian Minister has left for Brussels, after removing the insignia of the legation.

A Berlin dispatch says the breach in the National Liberal Party is enlarging daily. Most of the Liberal journals call for a reorganization under the lead of Forckenbeck and Lasker.

A dispatch from Dublin says: "The weather all over Ireland up to the present has been most favorable. It is expected that the potato crop will be enormous. It promises to exceed anything seen in Ireland since the period anterior to the famine of 1847. Root and cereal crops are also luxuriant."

A correspondent at Berlin hears from a good source that the United States Government is negotiating with the Porte regarding the safety of American missionaries in European Turkey should trouble break out.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

THE BOILER OF A THRASHING-ENGINE EXPLODES, KILLING NINE PERSONS.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—A special to the *Commercial* from Dunkirk, Hardin County, Ohio, says: "The boiler of a thrashing-engine exploded here to-day, killing seven and wounding eight persons. Two of the latter have since died, and three others, it is said, cannot survive. The engine was made at Easton, N. Y. It was new and never had been used until to-day. The killed are as follows:

BROWN, HARRY, engineer.
CASE, RICHARD, fireman.
FREDERICK, WILLIAM.
FREDERICK, ——, son of William Frederick.
HERMAN, AMASA.
POISEL, GEORGE.
POISEL, WASHINGTON.
THRUSH, ROBERT.
——, unknown man, sent out with the engine from Easton.

The excitement was intense.

FRENCH LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

AMENDING THE AMNESTY BILL—THE EXPULSION OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

PARIS, July 6.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, after hearing the views of the Ministers and of delegates from the Left groups, has adopted an amended version of Senator La Biche's scheme, granting amnesty to all Communists pardoned by the Government, except those who have undergone sentences for common law offenses previous to the Commune. The committee subsequently held a second sitting, at which they partially reversed their former decision. They resolved to report for adoption M. La Biche's Alternative bill in its original form, but with an amendment limiting the period assigned for the granting of pardons by the Government to an interval between the present date and July 14, instead of fixing it at three months. This report will be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow.

The Chamber to-day voted a grant of 500,000 francs for the expenses of the national fête of July 14.

One hundred and ten magistrates have now resigned rather than enforce the religious decrees.

In the sitting of the Municipal Council to-day, M. Thulie, the President, having blamed the committee appointed to prepare a scheme for the reconstruction of the Paris Municipality for communicating the scheme to the papers without previously consulting the Council, a lively discussion arose, and at the end of the sitting M. Thulie announced his intention of resigning.

The *Voltaire* states that the decrees against non-authorized religious congregations will be enforced at the end of the present week against the Franciscan, Capuchin, Eudist, and Oblate orders.

LONDON, July 7.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "An attempt is making by the enemies of the Republic to get the Communists to meet at the cemetery of Père la Chaise on the 14th of July, but I have reason to believe that the Senate is alarmed at the situation, and disposed to yield."

A dispatch from Paris says: "The irritation of the advances and extreme left at the Senate's amendment of the Amnesty bill has considerably abated, and the prospect of a compromise has decidedly improved."

TWO GIRLS' HORRIBLE DEATH.

CAUGHT ON A DRAW-BRIDGE BETWEEN TWO APPROACHING TRAINS AND KILLED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 6.—It was only a brief dispatch that told of a terrible accident on the draw-bridge on the Hudson River Railroad track, near Dutchess Junction, yesterday morning. Little Bella Crismier was the daughter of Mary Jane Williams by a former husband. She was 6 years of age. In company with Annie Bradley, her half-sister, who is 14 years old, and Mary O'Brien, a playmate 8 years old, she started at 10 in the morning for a ramble. Their home is situated just north of the draw-bridge. On the east side of the bridge, at a place called Byrnsville, is an old mill, where the little ones were accustomed to play. It was for this mill they started, and they had to cross the draw-bridge in order to reach it. They were on the down track. Suddenly one of them turned as they got on the bridge, and saw a freight train coming from the north. All three stepped across on the up track to get out of the way of the approaching train. Just then Annie Bradley looked south, and saw the Saratoga express coming north on the same track that they were on. At this time little Mary O'Brien was a little distance from them and nearer to the *approaching train than they were.* Annie cried out to the O'Brien girl to hurry back off the bridge, and, taking Bella Crismier by the hand, started back with her. The engineer of the Saratoga express, Archie Buchanan, saw them, but it was too late. He reversed his engine and the air-brakes were applied, but all to no purpose. The engine struck the little O'Brien girl first and every car on the train ran over her. It next struck Bella Crismier, and the engine and every car ran over her. Annie Bradley was on the east side, and had just stepped off the end of the bridge, and received only a slight bruise on the ankle.

As soon as possible the cars were stopped, and the train hands picked up the remains of the little creatures. Their skulls were crushed, and their legs and arms were ground to pieces. All that could be found of the remains were placed on the side of the track, and Coroner Schenck, of Matteawan, was given notice and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the pitiful facts. The main witness was Annie Bradley, and her testimony was given at the home of the dead children, amid the shrieks and moanings of the parents, and was to a certain extent incoherent. Coroner Schenck did not deem it important to summon Engineer Archie Buchanan as a witness, although he could probably have told a much clearer story of the horrible affair. Other evidence showed that the trainmen did all in their power to avert the calamity. The funeral of the victims occurred to-day, and was attended by a large number of people. Mary O'Brien had a mother, but no father.

GRAVE EASTERN PROBLEMS

THE PORTE DECIDES TO RESIST THE POWERS.

REJECTION OF THE BERLIN DECISION BY THE SULTAN AND HIS MINISTERS—THE QUARRELS OF THE ALBANIAN CHIEFS—THE PROPOSED UNION OF BULGARIA AND EASTERN ROUMELIA.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Sultan and his Ministers have finally determined not to accept the recommendations of the Berlin conference. Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, who is now identified with the English party, was the only Minister who counseled acceptance of the proposals of the conference. A strong party is in favor of sending an immediate declaration of war to Athens if the Greeks effect any military concentration on the frontier."

Another correspondent at Constantinople says: "If the powers restrict themselves to a mere friendly recommendation, the Porte will easily find means for indefinitely delaying a solution without giving its refusal; but if the decisions of the conference are accompanied by anything in the nature of a threat or an ultimatum, some decided policy must be adopted. What this policy will be it would be hazardous to predict, but I may say that among influential personages two plans are recommended; one consists of openly defying the will of Europe in the hope that the powers will be unable to agree upon a means of compulsion, and the other consists of simply protesting or affecting to comply, but at the same time stirring up energetic popular resistance among the Albanians. Both parties counsel resistance in some form, and they differ merely as to what form resistance should take."

A Vienna dispatch says: "News has been received here from Cettinje that several Albanian chiefs have arrived there, declaring they would offer no further resistance to the Montenegrin occupation. On the other hand, it is reported that considerable Albanian forces are gathered on the heights of Antivari, and that several Montenegrin battalions have been sent thither. In spite of the apparent reconciliation between the different Albanian clans about Scutari, the want of harmony is as great as ever."

A Vienna correspondent, discussing affairs in Eastern Roumelia, says: "Aleko Pasha, Governor-General, has never had more than a shadow of authority, but he has lost even that. He appears also to have lost heart, and seems bent on resignation, but has urged it unsuccessfully. Should the preparations now making lead to an actual rising in favor of union with Bulgaria, he would be in a very awkward position, as he would have to choose between exercising his right of calling in Turkish troops or joining the movement. As he appears scarcely to be a man to take either course, the leaders of the movement will probably send him out of the country.

"When the Prince of Bulgaria was in Vienna, his attention was called to the Pan-Bulgarian movement. He replied that, however anxious he might be to discountenance the Unionist movement, he was quite powerless, for the Constitution left him little to say; while, as to his Army, the word of every Russian officer was almost of more weight than his own. He had scarcely returned to Sophia when intelligence was received that the Bulgarian Assembly, in secret sitting, had granted a considerable loan to Roumelia. When an explanation was asked, the reply was that the loan was given for an agricultural school, but it is well known that it was granted to the secret committees of Roumelia. The Central Committee in Philippopolis has been organized as a committee for the union of South Bulgaria—that is, for adding Macedonia and Thrace to East Roumelia. A large force of Bulgarian Militia is concentrated in the old Turkish quadrilateral, between the Danube and the Balkans, on the plea of putting down brigandage. Russian officers and non-commissioned officers are constantly arriving from Odessa. It is not wonderful that these movements have attracted the attention of the powers, who, having created East Roumelia, cannot well wish to see their decisions upset."

A correspondent at Constantinople says the tone of Turkish papers is decidedly more peaceful.

Various special dispatches point out that France would not actively interfere to coerce the Porte.

A correspondent at Athens states that all preparations are making to put the Army on a war footing by the end of the Summer.

MADRID, July 6.—The powers have addressed an energetic collective note to the Government of Morocco, demanding religious liberty for all subjects of the Sultan.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Standard* says the rumors of combined action by the English and French Mediterranean fleets are premature.

A dispatch from Pera states that several Turkish iron-clads, under command of Hobart Pasha, will start for the Adriatic immediately to watch the coast.

BRITISH STATE AFFAIRS.

THE PROPOSED IRISH LEGISLATION—MR. BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

LONDON, July 6.—It is believed the Government have information which renders them very desirous that the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill should become a law. They know that in the distressed districts evictions cannot be enforced during the coming Autumn and Winter without producing terrible events, and that in the absence of such a law the Government's responsibility will be much greater than they have thought proper to state to the House of Commons.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, severely condemns the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill, and says if it becomes a law landlords will remain unpaid except in a few instances where they are wealthy and determined enough to bring their tenants before the County Court, and brave the risk of having unjust damages awarded against them.

It is stated that the first writ served on Mr. Bradlaugh for voting in the House of Commons was made out prior to the time when he voted, and may be vacated if he wishes it, and that the second writ was served in the precincts of the House of Commons, and is therefore void. It is probable however, that, as the question must be decided, Mr. Bradlaugh will oppose the first suit on its merits.

It is reported that the question of the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope was debated at last Saturday's Cabinet Council. Since the utter break-down of the confederation scheme, the party in favor of recalling him have grown more *persistent in their* demands, and unless the Government are prepared to make some satisfactory statement further action is expected.

GENEROUS GIFT TO A COLLEGE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—For a long time there has been talk of removing Western Reserve College, of Hudson, one of the oldest educational institutions in Ohio, to Cleveland; but the negotiations have hung fire for some time, because of a lack of inducements. The prospects now are that the removal will soon be made. Amasa Stone, the Cleveland railroad millionaire, has offered to give $400,000 for an endowment fund and $100,000 for the purchase of land, provided the college will come there. A meeting of Trustees will be held here to-morrow, and there is little doubt of an acceptance of the offer. Western Reserve College is under Presbyterian control.

FATAL ELECTION CONTEST.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6.—Dr. W. E. Bland, who was shot and severely wounded during the recent election at Edgefield Court-house, died last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The Japanese corvette Isukubo arrived here to-day from Esquimault. She is of English build, but officered and manned entirely by Japanese.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

CLOSING EXERCISES AT WILLIAMS.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI AND CLASS DAY CEREMONIES—GEN. GARFIELD ELECTED A TRUSTEE.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 6.—The Williams College Alumni meeting, in the college chapel, this morning, was well attended. Alexander Hyde, Class of '34, the Vice-President, presided, and the Rev. Dr. Adams, Class of '65, made the opening prayer. The first business was the election of a Trustee, in place of Ewing McGee, whose term has expired. James A. Garfield was the unanimous choice. The nomination was received with tumultuous applause. The following Alumni officers were elected: President—Alexander Hyde; Vice-President—G. B. Gale; Secretary—A. T. Perry; Executive Committee—Dr. H. T. Sabine, Prof. A. T. Perry, J. Kellogg, the Rev. S. B. Mosely, Prof. E. H. Griffin. David Dudley Field, the life-long friend of the late Dr. Calvin Durfee, the college historian, delivered a eulogy upon his departed friend, testifying to his exemplary Christian character and the valuable work he had accomplished for Williams. The report of the Board of Visitors commended the enlargement of the Faculty, as, owing to the increase in the number of students, the labors are becoming too heavy for the Professors. The report was adopted. Judge Dewey reported the following list of Alumni from which to choose a Trustee for the ensuing year: James White, of Boston; Abraham Lansing, of Albany; the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of Chicago; the Rev. W. W. Adams, of Fall River, and the Rev. J. Clement French, of Newark, N. J. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Durfee were passed, and Prof. Llewellyn Pratt was appointed College Trustee. Measures were taken for repairing the monument at Lake George to Col. Williams, the founder of the college, which was reported as fast going to decay. The Rev. James McCosh, D. D., President of Princeton College, was made an honorary member of the Williams Alumni, to which he responded in a feeling manner. The Rev. Henry M. Booth, D. D., of Englewood, N. J., was elected to the Board of Visitors.

The question of Commencement expenses came up, and the extravagance of the students in procuring costly music and other attractions was rigidly condemned. David Donaldson, of New-York, presented a beautiful memorial window, in memory of the late Prof. Albert Hopkins, to the college. President Chadbourne responded to the presentation speech, saying that Prof. Hopkins would have the everlasting remembrance of Williams College, not only for his scholarly attainments, but as a servant of God who had led the great multitude up to the Holy City. An adjournment then took place until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The afternoon was devoted to Class day exercises in the *Congregational Church, which was* crowded. Mr. W. F. Seward, of New-York, who took the first prize at the intercollegiate contest in oratory in New-York last January, delivered the class oration, subject—"Cui bono?" R. H. Stearns, of Albany, then recited the class poem, after which the class and guests adjourned to Lawrence Hall, where the ivy was planted and the ivy oration was delivered by H. L. Landon, of Troy, on the "Scientist and Artist." At 6 o'clock President Chadbourne gave a reception to the Faculty and Trustees. At 7:30 the prize rhetorical contest took place in the church between members of the Sophomore and Junior Classes. The decision will be made known to-morrow. A well-attended promenade concert was given in Goodrich Hall at 9 o'clock, and various class reunions closed one of the most interesting of Williams's many brilliant Class Days.

To-morrow the regular Commencement exercises take place. After the graduating exercises the Trustees, graduates, and invited guests will dine in Goodrich Hall. The President's reception will take place in the evening from 8 to 11 o'clock.

SPRINGFIELD, July 6.—Paul A. Chadbourne, on account of private business interests, has tendered his resignation of the Presidency of Williams College, to take effect at the end of the next college year.

TEACHERS AND THEIR WORK.

DISCUSSING THE QUINCY SCHOOLS AT SARATOGA—NEW-JERSEY TEACHERS AT LONG BRANCH.

SARATOGA, July 6.—The American Institute of Instruction commenced its fifty-first annual session here this evening. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Education, delivered an address on the Quincy method of teaching. He said that he had had long acquaintance with *the schools in Quincy.* Years ago he visited them, and found them much below the average in the State of Massachusetts. In 1873 Charles Francis Adams, Jr., began the work of improvement, and in the six years succeeding the schools of Quincy have advanced to the front rank, and whereas formerly wealthy parents sent their children to private schools, now all go to public schools. The improvement has been wrought about by united work of the intelligent School Committee and the Superintendent, the latter, Col. F. W. Parker, being an indefatigable worker, patient in details, beginning with the Primary Department and continuing up to the Grammar School. Mr. Adams had done a great deal for the cause of education by his efforts to spread information regarding the Quincy schools. Conversation was a great attraction of the Quincy schools, as it was in the well-regulated home, the pupil being taught to observe and describe. Talking in ordinary schools was too much by the teacher rather than the pupil. In the best schools of Germany writing by pupils was much more attended to than in schools generally here, and in the Quincy schools German methods were followed. The Superintendent was a frequent visitor in every department, and in all he took part as teacher. "Backward and dull scholars," the speaker said, "were always given the best attention of the teacher at Quincy." There was nothing new in the Quincy schools, as other places had as good schools pursuing the same methods; but the publicity given to these schools by Mr. Adams's address and criticisms thereon had brought them prominently before the public. The speaker's observations had showed him that in Quincy the pupils had an increased interest in their studies. Parents were proud of the schools and visited them frequently. There was an increase of the aggregate attendance and punctuality. There was better reading and spelling than in ordinary schools. Pupils learned to talk and write well; they learned habits of careful observation; they saw things quickly and told well what they saw. The attainments in arithmetic were not much, if any, better in Quincy than elsewhere. In geography there was great improvement, but there were better methods elsewhere, and schools in New-Jersey were much more advanced in geography than in Quincy. The Dwight School, at New-Haven, was also better.

Col. Parker, late Superintendent of the Quincy schools, now of Boston, said he did not claim great originality for his system, but he had taken the best plans he could find and followed them. He defined education as the realization of the highest development of the mind. Mind development was highly valued in the merchant and artisan, but did *not seem to be so much prized in* the school-teacher.

Dr. W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, commended and criticised the Quincy methods. He said oral instruction was put forward as a leading idea at Quincy, but he did not think it was to be depended upon. It must be combined with text-books. Pupils must learn to avail themselves of the best thoughts in a book.

Col. Parker, in reply, said that the Quincy system was never to tell a pupil what he could find out for himself. He believed his school had more text-books than were found in most other schools. A great mistake of oral teaching was diffuseness, which he tried to avoid.

LONG BRANCH, July 6.—The annual convention of the State Teachers' Association of New-Jersey commenced to-day in High School Hall. In the forenoon a meeting of the County Superintendents of the State was held, the Hon. E. A. Apgar, State Superintendent, presiding, at which the routine business of the year was discussed. The Teachers' Association went into convention in the afternoon, George H. Barber, President, delivering the address. The subject, "How the Growth of the Nation Affects the Present Theory of Public Instruction" was discussed by W. H. Barnes, City Superintendent of Newark, and Prof. Pierce, of New-Brunswick. The Rev. George Colyer was to deliver an address to the teachers to-night, but telegraphed that he had to attend the funeral services of the late George Ripley, and Superintendent Barnes took his place.

CRICKET-PLAYING IN ONTARIO.

PORT HOPE, Ontario, July 6.—The cricket-match between the Young America Club, of Philadelphia, and the Port Hope Club was concluded to-day, the former winning by one inning and 4 runs. The Port Hope Club scored 37 in the first inning and 64 in the second. The Americans scored 105 in their one inning.

THE CANADIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 6.—The Canadian team played a match to-day with the Gentlemen Cricketers of Derbyshire. The Canadians were defeated by one inning and 178 runs. The Canadians in their first inning scored 140, and in their second 134. The Derbyshires made a total of 473.

SEVERE STORM IN VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 6.—Information has been received here of a destructive storm in Brunswick County, demolishing barns, uprooting trees, and doing great damage to the crops. The barn of Peter Williams was blown down and his entire crop of tobacco, 20,000 pounds, ruined.

A MISER DYING IN FILTH.

LONDON, Ontario, July 6.—An old man named Norris, reputed to be worth $40,000 in property, was found this morning in a back room of one of his buildings, in Dundas-street, in this city, almost immersed in filth, and suffering from a gangrenous leg. His surroundings were of the most miserable and beggarly kind. He was removed to the hospital in a dying condition. He has a daughter in England, who will inherit his miserly savings.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

WHIRLED AROUND A SHAFT—CASUALTIES BY SHOOTING, &C.

TROY, N. Y., July 6.—William Murphy was horribly and fatally injured this morning at Mahoney's foundry. Murphy was employed as engineer, and soon after starting the machinery he mounted a step-ladder and attempted to adjust the belt of the main shafting. The shirt-sleeve on his left arm was caught between the belt and shaft, and, before any effort could be made to prevent it, his arm was drawn around the shafting. In this situation his body was revolved about the shaft 15 or 20 times before the engine could be stopped. Murphy was extricated in an insensible condition. It was found that his left arm had been twisted apart below the elbow, and also been broken near the shoulder; the right arm fractured in three places, and several ribs on the right side broken. The space between the shaft and the ceiling will not exceed two and a half feet, and while whirling through this narrow passage Murphy's feet struck with such force against the ceiling that both were terribly mangled, and one heel was broken. Besides these injuries, a number of bruises and contusions were sustained, which, with broken arms and ribs, will result fatally.

NEW-HAVEN, July 6.—William Hildebrand, 50 years of age, was run over by a horse car here last night, and killed.

John Rohan, 9 years of age, was shot in the abdomen by a boy of the same age, and will probably die.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 6.—Mrs. Cora Walker, of New-York, on a visit to her friends here, fell in a fit in a bath-tub, this morning, and was scalded to death.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 6.—A party of seven young ladies, in charge of a single boatman, were enjoying a sail on Wesley Lake this afternoon, when a squall capsized the boat, precipitating the occupants into the lake. The boatman brought two of the ladies safely ashore, and the remainder were rescued by a young man named William Lewis.

SEA PLAIN, N. J., July 6.—During a terrific thunder-storm this afternoon, the house of M. J. Deyson, between this place and Ocean Beach, was struck by lightning, prostrating most of the inmates. It is feared Mrs. Deyson received fatal injuries. All were in such a condition that it was necessary to carry them out of the house, which soon burst into flames. The fire, however, was soon extinguished.

PICTON, Canada West, July 6.—John Boyle and John Langham were drowned this afternoon in the bay, two miles below this place, through the upsetting of their yacht.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 6.—During a heavy storm yesterday, the dancing pavilion at the Ocean House, Tybee Island, was blown down. About 30 people were in it at the time, four of whom were severely hurt, but one seriously, and he is expected to recover.

GALVESTON, July 6.—Prof. N. A. Quin was drowned in Galveston Bay yesterday.

While firing a salute at Fort Ringgold, yesterday, a man had an arm blown off and was fatally wounded.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 6.—Russell Vincent, of Rochester, a fireman on the Central and Hudson River Railroad, fell between two cars at Fairmount last evening. Five cars passed over his right shoulder and arm. He was brought here and the arm amputated. He died at midnight of internal injuries.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY — PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

BOSTON, July 6.—George W. Meserue, who was arrested last week for alleged forgery of real estate assignments, has been surrendered by his bondsmen, as the forgeries, it is said, amount to $35,000.

GALVESTON, July 6.—A special dispatch to the *News* says: "In an affray at Campbell's store, in Atascosa County, between the two Dee brothers and two men named McCoy, one of each party was killed and the others badly wounded."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—A dispatch from Bodie, Mono County, says: "Patrick Carol, a miner, was ejected from the meeting of the Miner's Union, last night, and, attempting to re-enter the hall, he was shot dead. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., and is said to have been a great grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

DANVILLE, Va., July 6.—Lewis Ramey, the negro who killed his pregnant wife here last month, was convicted of murder in the first degree in the Hustings Court here to-day. The jury was composed of two negroes and ten white men.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 6.—The fishing-schooner *Ida R. Freeman*, of Wellfleet, arrived at that port on Saturday with 90 barrels of mackerel. The vessel was anchored in the harbor, and the crew went to their homes, with the exception of three Swedes, who remained on board. Sunday night the Swedes got the vessel under way and started for parts unknown. *It is supposed they intended to go to Europe.* In addition to the fish on board they carried away the seine-boat, dories, and a small seine, and the clothing of the crew. They have provisions enough to last eight weeks.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 6.—Malachi Grady was fatally shot by William O'Malla during a dispute at Clinton to-day.

Joseph Lavitea was arrested to-night for the murder at Oakdale last night.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A special dispatch from Omaha, Neb., to the *Times* says: "This afternoon a fatal shooting affray occurred in the back room of John Cunco's (an Italian) fruit stand. Two Italians, William Gozota and Lewis Zerga, had quarreled over a game of pool in a neighboring saloon, but apparently had become reconciled, as about an hour later they went to Cunco's and sat down at a table to drink a pitcher of beer together. While talking the quarrel seems to have been renewed, and Gozota jumped up and caught Zerga by the coat, saying, 'This is the last of you,' and the next moment pulled a revolver and fired, sending the ball clear through Zerga's body. Gozota immediately fled out of the back door and escaped. The shooting was done in the presence of Mrs. Cunco and her sister. Zerga cannot live until morning."

It has been ascertained that the name of the man found murdered on Sunday morning, near the artesian well, is Johnson, a Swede, who was employed in a tan-yard. His companion, with whom he was last seen drinking on the night of the murder, cannot be found.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., July 6.—Daniel Loomis and William Langshaw, fishermen, will be tried in Lyme, on Wednesday, upon a charge of robbing the body of Edwin J. Horton, late of Attleboro, Mass., which they had recovered from the wreck of the Narragansett, of a gold watch and a large amount of money. They deny the commission of the crime.

HARRISBURG, July 6.—The Board of Pardons to-day granted a rehearing in the case of John S. Morton, of the Market-Street Railway Company, Philadelphia, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fraudulently issuing stock of that company. Applications were made for pardon in the cases of Michael O'Brien and Christopher Donnelly, Mollie Maguires, of Schuylkill County, convicted of conspiracy and assault and battery, with intent to kill, and sentenced in 1876 each to 14 years' imprisonment.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The order of Judge McKennan, extending the Receivership of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies, was received at the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court this morning. The extension is to cover the bill filed by the general mortgage bondholders in the suit in the United States Circuit Court, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

The stockholders of the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad Company met at noon to-day to consider the joint agreement of consolidation and merger of that corporation and the Buffalo and South-western Railroad Company. The agreement was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 6.—The Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at a special meeting here yesterday, unanimously elected Chester W. Chapin President of the company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of President D. Waldo Lincoln. Mr. Chapin declined, and made known his resignation as a Director of the road. The board thereupon chose Director John Cummings, of Boston, President pro tem., and called a special meeting of the stockholders for the 15th inst., to fill the two vacancies in the board now existing. It is understood that William Bliss, General Manager of the road, will be one of the new Directors, and that he will probably be made President.

BUFFALO, July 6.—The stockholders of the Buffalo and South-western Railroad to-day refused to ratify the scheme for a consolidation with the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo Railroad.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30.—The Tehuantepec Railroad Company has contracted for 15,000 tons of steel rails in England.

UTICA, N. Y., July 6.—The Herkimer, Newport, and Poland Narrow Gauge Railroad Company was organized in Herkimer to-day, a capital of $88,000 being subscribed, and 10 per cent. paid in. Thomas W. Spencer, of Utica, was elected President. The road is about 19 miles long.

WHAT A MARINER SAW.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 6.—Mr. Stoddard, second mate of the brigantine Fortunata, which arrived on Sunday from the West Indies, reports that one night, while passing along the coast of Florida on a recent voyage, a singular phenomenon appeared just after dark. Two columns of fire were seen, seemingly about a mile away. They were about 50 yards apart, and rose to a height of nearly 500 feet, when they arched toward each other, but did not meet. They burned with a steady, dull, red color, and did not emit any sparks, but at the arching portions emitted tremulous rays or pencilings of light similar to an aurora borealis. They appeared in sight all night, and gradually faded away as daylight came. The weather was beautifully clear, and not a cloud was visible during the entire night. On the following day there was a tremendous thunder-storm, accompanied by a gale of wind, but no rain.

CONTESTANTS IN SWIMMING.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 6.—The swimming-match between Harry Monroe, of Troy, Penn., and George H. Wade, of New-York, yesterday, was called at 4 o'clock. The course was one mile, from Long Point to Bemis Point. Monroe took the lead at the start. Wade soon drew up abreast. On nearing the stake-boat, Monroe drew to the front and won by three lengths, in 26:10. The local papers will say that Wade did much fancy swimming and could have won if he had tried.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS AND MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major W. P. Gould, Paymaster United States Army, June, 1880, from Head-quarters Department of the Missouri, has been extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability. First Lieut. Oscar Elting, Third Cavalry, has been directed to report to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, to accompany a detachment of recruits for the First Cavalry as far as Cheyenne, Wyoming, and on the completion of this duty to rejoin his station. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been ordered to forward 30 recruits, under proper charge, to San Antonio, Texas, for assignment to the Eighth Cavalry. First Lieut. C. H. Clark, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to report in person to the Commanding Officer, National Armory, Springfield, Mass., for duty.

The United States training-ship Minnesota arrived at Poughkeepsie on Saturday, and will return to New-York to-morrow. The Tallapoosa arrived at Portsmouth, Va., from the north on Monday last.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Drake has been detached from the Naval Hospital at New-York and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New-York; Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson has been detached from the Navy-yard at New-York and ordered to the Quinnebaug, on the European Station; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Murray, having reported his return home from the European Station, has been placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwan, having reported his return home from the Asiatic Station, has been placed on waiting orders; Medical Director George Peck has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Assistant Paymasters J. D. Doyle and H. R. Sullivan for instruction in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department; Chief Engineer Walter D. Smith has been ordered to special duty, connected with the Yantic, at the Washington Navy-yard; Commander Alfred T. Mahan has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty in charge of the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, New-York; Lieutenant-Commander Frank E. Chadwick has been detached from the Navy-yard, New-York, and ordered to special duty on the Third Light-house District. Medical Director J. W. Browne has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island and ordered to report for duty as President of the Naval Examining Board at Washington. Cadet Midshipman W. S. Todd, having been detached from duty in the Asiatic squadron, has reported his return home, and been placed on waiting orders.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 6.—The American war-ships Alliance and Portsmouth are expected to arrive at this port in a week or two.

THE REGATTA ON THE SCHUYLKILL

BEGINNING THE RACES TO-MORROW—PROGRAMME AND POSITIONS OF THE OARSMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be begun to-morrow on the National course on the Schuylkill. The very large list of entries, and the character of the crews entered, representing every part of the country, contribute to make this regatta the largest and best ever given under the auspices of the association. The regatta will last three days, and probably will occupy Saturday as well. About 80 shells will start in the different races.

The drawings for positions took place this evening. The following is the programme of the day's races, with the positions drawn:

Junior Singles.—First heat, 1 P. M.—No. 1, (east side,) Fitzgerald; No. 2, Conner; No. 3, Whittaker; No. 4, Choate.

Junior Singles.—Second heat, 1:30 P. M.—No. 1, Elliott; No. 2, Reisel; No. 3, Stille; No. 4, Field.

Junior Singles.—Third heat, 2 P. M.—No. 1, Brine; No. 2, Murphy; No. 3, Bommel; No. 4, Campbell.

Pair Oars.—First heat, 2:30 P. M.—No. 1, Keystone; No. 2, Albany; No. 3, West Philadelphia.

Pair Oars.—Second heat, 3 P. M.—No. 1, Zephyr; No. 2, Carman; No. 3, Metropolitan.

Junior Singles.—Fourth heat, 3:30 P. M.—No. 1, Jackson; No. 2, Dempsey; No. 3, Worthley; No. 4, Kirby.

Junior Singles.—Fifth heat, 4 P. M.—No. 1, Giguas; No. 2, Harris; No. 3, Riley; No. 4, Fox.

Junior Singles.—Sixth heat, 4:30 P. M.—No. 1, Leonard; No. 2, McManus.

Double Sculls.—First heat, 5 P. M.—No. 1, Vesper; No. 2, Mutual; No. 3, Pawtucket; No. 4, Sha-wa-ca-mette.

Double Sculls.—Second heat, 5:30 P. M.—No. 1, New-York Athletic; No. 2, Wah-wah-sum; No. 3, Hartford.

College Singles.—6 P. M.—No. 1, Powers; No. 2, Hall; No. 3, Devereux.

College Four-oared Race.—6:30 P. M.—No. 1, Princeton; No. 2, University of Pennsylvania.

Other positions were drawn as follows:

Senior Singles.—First heat—No. 1, Young; No. 2, Musgrove; No. 3, Mumford. Second heat—No. 1, Hall; No. 2, Choate; No. 3, Holmes. Third heat—No. 1, Bowlsby; No. 2, Ball; No. 3, Brine. Fourth heat—No. 1, Tobiam; No. 2, Gaisel; No. 3, Murray; No. 4, Goddard.

Four Oars.—First heat—No. 1, Argonaut; No. 2, University of Pennsylvania; No. 3, Wyandotte.

Four Oars.—Second heat—No. 1, Carman; No. 2, Centennial; No. 3, Eureka.

Four Oars.—Third heat—No. 1, Saugerties; No. 2, Albany; No. 3, Hillsdales.

Four Oars.—Fourth heat—No. 1, Nautilus; No. 2, Salem; No. 3, Crescent.

Eight-oared Shell Race.—No. 1, Mutual; No. 2, Institute, of Newark; No. 3, Ariel, of Newark; No. 4, Narragansett.

Four-oared Shells.—No. 1, Nassau; No. 2, Resolute; No. 3, Dauntless; No. 4, Crescent.

J. H. C. Watts, of the Undine Club, of Baltimore, was selected as umpire for the first day. E. Stanley Foster, of Albany, time-keeper; G. E. Janney, of the Undine Club, of this city, the judge at the finish.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

BOSTON, July 6.—The brig Liberty, from Trinidad, at this port, reports, July 4, 10 P. M., between Handkerchief and Shovelful Light-ships, was run into by the steamer Roman. The brig had her stern badly stove and received other slight damage. She is light.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 6.—The bark Sam Shepard, Capt. Johnson, New-York, for St. John, New-Brunswick, with 260 tons of coal, went ashore last night, at 11 o'clock, on Schooner Reef, just east of the Cuttyhunk Club-house.

The brig Cyrus Martin, from New-York, of and for Castine, went ashore on Cuttyhunk, at 1 o'clock this morning, on the east end.

LONDON, July 6.—The North German Lloyd's steamer, Main, Capt. Barre, from New-York June 26, for Bremen, by way of Southampton, got aground to-day near the Shambles Light-ship, but subsequently floated with the tide and proceeded.

The British steamer Canopus, Capt. Horsfall, from Liverpool June 29, for Boston, has returned to Liverpool with her machinery damaged. She will dock for repairs.

DURBAN, July 6.—The Dutch bark Cornelius Smit, Capt. Spanderman, from Sourabaya April 29, for New-York, by way of Krakatoa, has put into Mauritius with her bowsprit broken. She lost sails, and has a starboard list.

MORGAN CREEK, N. J., July 6.—The schooner Java, which ran ashore last night during the storm, was floated this morning. The deck load was lost, but there was no damage to the vessel.

SUMMER RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 6.—The July meeting opened at Newmarket to-day. The race for the July Stakes for 2-year-old colts and fillies was won by Lord Falmouth's b. f. Bal Gal. Mr. P. Lorillard's br. c. Iroquois secured the second place, and Prince Batthyany's br. c. Neophite the third place. Eleven horses ran. The betting just before the race was five to four on Bal Gal, eight to one against Iroquois, and twenty to one against Neophite. Iroquois took the lead at the start, followed by Neophite, Albion and Thebais. The next lot was led by Bal Gal. Iroquois soon drew clear, but, on reaching the dip, Bal Gal challenged him, and getting up in the last few strides, won a good race by a head, with Neophite a bad third. The time was 1:19¼.

The race for the Selling Plate was won by Mr. P. Lorillard's b. c. Boreas. Templar came in second, Mr. G. C. Carew-Gibson's b. c. Fripon third, Mr. W. Blenkiron's b. c. Red Wolf fourth, and Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's b. c. Elderberry last. Only the five mentioned ran. The betting just before the race was six to four against Boreas, five to one against Templar, and seven to one against Fripon. Boreas was the first to show in front. Elderberry kept second for half a mile. Templar then took the second place, but Boreas held his own to the end, and won easily by a length, with three-quarters of a length between the second and third horses. The winner, Boreas, was sold to Mr. Hungerford for 460 guineas.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30.—Efforts have been made to induce President Diaz to extend his term of office to the 5th of May, 1881, upon the constitutional ground that the President shall serve four years. President Diaz took the Executive chair on May 5, 1877, by a decree of Congress, which declared, at the same time, that his term should end Nov. 30, 1880, that being the end of the regular Presidential term. The advocates of prolongation insist that the Constitution authorizes Diaz to serve a full term of four years, but he declares that he will abide by the Congressional decree.

Gens. Marquez de Leon and Mechoso, who started a rebellion in Sonora, were defeated on June 15, near Hermosillo, by Gen. Carbo, and again compelled to take shelter in Arizona.

Gen. Pacheco has resigned the office of Minister of War, and Col. Montesinos is temporarily charged with that department.

TAKING THEIR OWN LIVES.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 6.—Hudson Van Etten, 40 years of age, a prominent citizen of Montague, Sussex County, N. Y., committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The deed was committed in the public road in front of Van Etten's house. The body was not found until this morning. Van Etten had been unfortunate in his business affairs, and this fact so worked upon his mind that it is thought to have produced temporary insanity.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., July 6.—Isaac Wilbur, of [illegible] Windsor, Penn., [illegible] years of age, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head a day or two ago. The pistol, a single-barreled Derringer, with which he had committed the deed was found in his hand. He had been married several years, but was recently separated from his wife, since which time his mind has been impaired.

OARSMEN IN VIRGINIA.

FOUR CONTESTS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER YESTERDAY.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., July 6.—The annual regatta of the Virginia Amateur Oarsmen's Association was held here to-day in the presence of several thousand spectators from near and distant points, thronging the banks of the Rappahannock.

The first race, one mile and a half straight away, for the Strangers' Cup, was rowed by the Potomacs, of Washington, and L'Hirondelles, of Baltimore, in four-oared shells. The Rappahannocks, of Fredericksburg, entered a crew for this race, but they broke a rudder-wire while going to the start. The start was good. The Potomacs took the first water and led at the half-mile flag. They steadily increased their lead to the finish, and won the race, by four lengths, in 9:47.

The second race was for the Citizens' Cup, for single sculls, one mile and return, between Roberts, of the Potomacs, and Hardy, of the Undines, of Norfolk, Va. At the quarter-mile flag, Roberts led, pulling 36 strokes to the minute, making the first mile in 7 minutes, and turning 36 seconds before Hardy. On the return, Roberts pulled it and Hardy 36, Roberts winning by 5 lengths, in 14:35.

The third race was for four-oared gigs, one mile and a half, straight away, for the Challenge Cup of Virginia, a large and costly piece of silver, 18 inches high, the second boat to take the smaller cup, which was rowed for last year. The entries were: The Rives Club, of Virginia University; the Rappahannocks, of Fredericksburg; the Olympics, of Richmond, and the Appomattox, of Petersburg. The boats got off at the word, except the Olympics, which mistook the signal, started behind and dropped out of the race at the three-quarter mile flag. The Rives led, pulling a stroke of 40, followed closely by the Appomattox, the Rappahannocks last. These positions were not changed during the race, the Rives winning by 20 seconds. Time—10:30.

To-night a banquet and ball were given by the citizens of Fredericksburg to the visiting crews, preceding which the prizes were presented to the winners.

THE COMING FRESHMAN RACE.

HARVARD AND COLUMBIA CREWS AT NEW-LONDON.

NEW-LONDON, July 6.—The race between the eight-oared Freshman crews of Harvard and Columbia Colleges will be rowed upon the last two miles of the Thames course at noon on Wednesday. *During the past eight days both crews have been in* training here, and are now in excellent condition, save for the indisposition of Chapman, the Harvard stroke, who has been ill since Sunday. Bancroft, the coach and old university stroke, sat in Chapman's place during the practice pull on Monday morning. It is doubtful whether Chapman will row on Wednesday. The crews have trained in a gymnasium, and on the water when possible, all the past Winter and Spring, and a rugged, powerful set of young fellows is the result. The Harvard crew averages 19 years, 158½ pounds, and 5 feet 10 inches in height, against 18¾ years, 148¾ pounds, and 5 feet 9¾ inches in height of the Columbia crew. If the water is in bad condition at noon Wednesday, the race will be postponed until 3:45 P. M. If a second postponement should be necessary, it will be made to 9 o'clock Thursday morning. The race will be rowed in paper shells exactly alike, weighing 250 pounds and 58 feet long. It promises to be closely contested and exciting. The odds were in favor of Harvard, but that crew having lost Curtis, stroke, through a broken bone in a finger, and Chapman, the present stroke, being ill, the chances of Columbia are much better, and the betting has changed accordingly.

GEN. SHERMAN AT WINNIPEG.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 6.—A dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "At the United States boundary Gen. Sherman was met at St. Boniface by Premier Norquay, Major Logan, Col. Osborne Smith, Consul Attorney, and others. A procession was formed, with an escort of cavalry, and as it crossed the Red River was greeted with a salute of 19 guns, on the Winnipeg bank of the river, by a field battery, and proceeded to the Government House, where it was received by infantry, the military band playing the national anthem."

A YOUNG WOMAN'S DISAPPEARANCE.

HANCOCK, N. Y., July 6.—Cora Row, 21 years of age, an accomplished young lady and school-teacher, of Fairview, Broome County, N. Y., has acted rather strangely at times, and it was believed that her mind was affected. On Sunday she dressed herself for church and left her boarding-house. At dinner-time she did not return, and the family with whom she was boarding began to grow uneasy. Not returning at night, several of the neighbors were informed of her absence, and a party volunteered to make a search in the neighborhood. The search was unsuccessful, however. It is feared the unfortunate girl has terminated her life by suicide.

TRADE AND LABOR ABROAD.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Manchester Guardian*, in its trade report this morning, says: "The market to-day (Monday) was quiet and the demand slow, but prices were fairly steady. There was a marked absence of any strong feature. Eastern fabrics were very firm, but buyers were reluctant to give orders, even in the most active departments, except at low rates, and as the spinners and manufacturers hold out for the best prices of last Friday the day's sales have been very small."

At a meeting of the Bolton cotton-operatives it was resolved to strike if the masters persist in withholding the advance demanded in the rate of wages.

CHESTER DRIVING PARK RACES.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—The second day of the Chester Driving Park races attracted a large attendance. The day was favorable and the track fair. The following are summaries of the events:

FOR TWO THIRTY-FOUR CLASS.—

Maud S.	1	1	1	Lizzie the Second, 3 dr.
Josephus	2	2	2	

Time—2:25; 2:30; 2:29.

FOR TWO-NINETEEN CLASS.—

Charley Ford	1	1	1	Bonesetter, 3 dis.
Hannis	2	2	2	

Time—2:20¾; 2:21¼; 2:25.

YALE'S FIELD ATHLETICS.

NEW-HAVEN, July 6.—In order to increase the interest and confidence among the Alumni in the project to secure to Yale her own athletic grounds, Mr. W. B. Hill, '81, has resigned the Treasurership of the committee to Mr. H. B. Sargent, a graduate of '71, Sheffield Scientific School. The recent victories of the blue have done much for the success of the undertaking, and have given ground for the sincere hope that the friends of Yale will see that this one great obstacle against which her field athletics have had to contend will be speedily and forever removed. Of the needed $35,000, $5,000 have already been subscribed.

WHY THEY DID NOT CELEBRATE.

MONTREAL, July 6.—In accounting for not holding a celebration of American Independence Day in this city by resident natives of the United States, several of them stated to-day that nearly all the American residents had become naturalized British subjects under the law promoted by Lord Dufferin a few years ago. Many of these citizens are now holding public offices in the Province.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 6.—At a meeting of the New-Jersey Society of the Cincinnati to-day at the Ocean Hotel, the following delegates were elected to the Tri-annual Convention at Charleston in April, 1881: Judge John Fitch, Col. Clifford Simms, and the Rev. Dr. Beatty. Judge Elmer was elected President, and Col. Francis Barber Ogden Secretary.

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, July 6.—The Albany Base-ball Club has been disbanded.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—Clevelands, 1; Chicagos, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Bostons, 2; Cincinnatis, 5.

BUFFALO, July 6.—Buffalos, 7; Worcesters, 1.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Chicagos, 7; Providence, 1.

THE DERBY RACE DISPUTE.

LONDON, July 6.—The results of the running in the race for the Derby are sustained, there having been no misdescription in the case of Bend Or. Bend Or has regained his position in the betting for the race for the St. Leger Stakes, again standing at three to one against him. The probability is that the last has been heard of the Derby difficulty.

RETURNS OF THE CENSUS.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The figures of the completed census, announced by Commissioner Wright this afternoon, give Chicago a population of 503,045.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 6.—The census reports indicate that the population of Jamestown is about 10,160.

AN ADVANCING STOCK MARKET.

MONTREAL, July 6.—The stock market was active to-day, bank shares advancing from 1 to 2 per cent., and Montreal Telegraph stock 3 per cent. since last week.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6.—Ambrose McLaughlin, of this city, was to-day appointed City Treasurer by the Common Council, in place of George Williams, who committed suicide. James H. Kelly, who was appointed last week, refused to accept the position.

SEEKING DEER AND TROUT

SPORT AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

WHAT A WHEAGGING DRIVER TOLD A TOURIST ABOUT HUNTING ADVENTURES—DEER STALKING AND TROUT FISHING.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., July 5.—Midway down this White Mountain town is an inclosure, back a few yards from the street, within which are gathered half a dozen beautiful deer. They are placed there for the admiration of the hundreds of visitors flocking here each Summer, and also as a presumption for the purpose of exemplifying the statement that these animals are still caught among the mountains. The average citizen of Bethlehem clings tenaciously to the belief in the existence of trout and deer in these regions. While riding up Mount Agassiz recently, THE TIMES's correspondent asked some questions of the driver, seemingly a very intelligent fellow, respecting these statements.

"How much truth is there in the report that plenty of deer may be shot in these mountains?"

A sly glance came first, and then, as if perfectly satisfied with the imperturbable countenance at which he looked, the driver replied:

"There are lots of deer here yet. You don't see so many of 'em, because we haven't time to hunt for them. Of course they keep away from the towns and hotels. Once in a while they get bold and come close to folks. Haven't you heard of the one that visited the Profile House last Fall? No? Well, let me tell you about it. It was late in September, and the house was only about half full. Just about 100 yards from the hotel is a little pond which they call Profile Lake; you were on it you say? Well, then you remember that down at the further side of the pond is a bridge, a 'rustic' bridge, as your city people style it, from which an excellent view of the 'Old Man of the Mountains' may be obtained. It is pretty thick with bushes about there. A party of two ladies and two gentlemen hired a boat and rowed up to the bridge. The ladies got out and were helped on the bridge. The gentlemen pulled up a few yards more in order to fasten the boat to the shore. While they were doing that, the ladies were taking a good look at the 'old man.' One of them had a few flowers and ferns in her right hand which she had gathered on the way to the Lake. Suddenly she felt something cold on her hand, and a queer sensation went over her. She turned quickly, and there at her side, with his nose in her hand, and mouth open to take the flowers, was a fine-looking deer. The lady screamed for all she was worth, and the *deer stepped back a little. It did not seem much frightened,* but rather acted as though it meant to attack her. Both ladies ran to the other end of the bridge. The gentlemen were on the shore when they heard the noise, and one of them had a *pistol. He drew it and fired. He was* so excited, however, that the shot went over the animal's head. The report of the pistol was too much for the deer, and it started off at full speed. The holder of the pistol fired once more, but it did not look as though the shot touched the fleeing deer. The party were, of course, pretty well flurried, and the gentlemen proposed returning at once to the house, getting some recruits and starting in pursuit of the deer. This was done. About a dozen men, headed by a man who professed to be a regular hunter, and said he knew all the paths about that part of the mountain, started on the trail. They had only gone a short distance from the bridge, when they saw spots of blood on the ground, and directly in the track of their victim. They concluded that the pistol-shot must have taken effect, and such was the case. They found the deer on the ground, panting for life, only a little bit further on. It was put out of its misery, the party had its meat to eat, and the gentlemen who shot it took its head home to New-York with him. It was a splendid specimen. Of course, stranger, that does not often happen, and I don't want you to except to see any deer lying around loose, but, upon my honor, over around Eagle and Willett Mountains, and off from the traveled paths, there are a good many of them herding. I expect to go hunting after them when the berry season lets up some."

"Trout? Why, yes; there's plenty of trout. You know where Trout Pond is, half a mile from the Profile? Well, there and in Echo Lake, and, in fact, all among these streams, there are crowds of them. It ain't the right time for them just yet, and that's the reason you haven't seen them on the bill of fare at the Sinclair or Maplewood Houses. Come up a week later and you can have more than you can eat. Can anyone catch them? Well, scarcely. We have to be pretty particular. Too much liberty would rob us of enough to supply the market. We fellows around here furnish the Profile, and the different houses in this town. We calculate to have between 10,000 and 15,000 people boarding here this season, and they *all want trout.* Now, of course, *it takes a heap of mountain trout to feed as many* people, particularly such tremendous fish-hungry people as you traveling persons are, honor bright, stranger, you folks eat an enormous quantity. I suppose it's because you have just come from a *hot country, where the weather took all the appetite* away from you, and the cool air up here makes you think of the time you've lost, eh? But as I was saying, we feed 15,000 people at the Profile and Bethlehem, may be more, for nearly every house in Bethlehem is a boarding-house. Then the trout men over on the other side have to provide for the Fabyan, Twin Mountain, Crawford, Glen and Summit Houses, and that takes another pile. No, we can't let everybody fish, as the stock would be exhausted soon. As it is, we have to make provision for a new stock almost every year. If you want to see some tall *trout-catching, though, come up here a little later* and I will take you with me some day. We will go up a stream I know of, and which you must not tell about, and on a big rock in the shade, we will keep two lines thrown over all the time, and I'll bet your hand gets tired of hauling them in. The water is deep and clear, and you can see the trout waiting in turn for the bait to come down. You needn't laugh, stranger, its gospelly true."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the upper floor of the five-story building No. 81 Water-street at 1:10 o'clock this morning. The building was occupied in the basement by Cabot, Bowles & Co., dealers in jute, and in the upper floors by Howe & Goodwin, dealers in ivory nuts and other Calcutta goods. The fire was under control, at 2 o'clock. The stock was damaged considerably by water and smoke, and the stock of R. P. McBride & Co., of No. 79 Water-street, was injured by water.

Two alarms were sent out shortly after noon yesterday for a fire in the Economy Packing Company's factory for canning meats, at Nos. 509 and 511 West Thirty-fifth-street, a three-story building 100 feet deep. The fire was promptly extinguished, with a loss of about $4,000. During the fire, James Hackett, of Engine Company No. 34, was injured by falling from a window on the top floor.

The large store-barn of Daniel Kemmerer, in Oley Township, Berks County, Penn., six sheds and farming implements, together with a colt and a mule, were destroyed by fire Monday. A portion of the dwelling-house was also burned. The loss, which was very heavy, was nearly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Three brick stores south of the Smith Block, in Hamilton, N. Y., were burned yesterday, with their contents. The loss is $11,500. The heaviest losers are the Adon Smith estate, Lydia Shores, Mrs. C. A. Keith, and S. K. Jepson.

Samuel Gorman, shoe-dealer, of No. 438 Sixth-avenue, loses $2,000, and Michael Sheehan, who lives on the second floor of the building, $500, by a fire which broke out at 3:40 A. M. yesterday.

A special from Osceola Mills, Wis., to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* says that the Cascade Flour Mill, owned by S. Mace & Son, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000.

A Clinton, Iowa, dispatch says the works of the Iowa Distilling Company, at Comanche, were burned late Monday night. Loss about $17,500; insurance, $11,000.

The Mansion House of Mme. Villeneuve, at Point Aux Trembles, Canada, was destroyed by fire Monday. The loss is $10,000; partially insured.

A fire broke out from unknown causes yesterday in William Ecke's grocery store, No. 290 Sixth-avenue, and did $500 damage.

The Blanchard Flouring Mill, at Watertown, Wis., was burned Monday night. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

THE JERSEY CITY TRAGEDY.

The investigation of the circumstances attending the murder of the three O'Conner children by their mother at their residence, No. 42 Water-avenue, Jersey City, before daylight last Friday morning, was commenced by Coroner Parslow, at Speer's morgue, yesterday. The first witness was County Physician Converse. He described the wounds, saying that the baby and Francis had incised wounds in their throats three inches long, while the other child had a cut in the left side of the chin, extending downward, about the same length. James O'Connor, the father of the murdered children, related the particulars of his knowledge of the tragedy substantially as they have already been published. He said he slept on a mattress by the side of a cot occupied by his sons David, aged 8 years, and Francis, aged 6 years. His wife and the baby slept in a bed on the other side of the room. Two other boys were in a bedroom off the kitchen. He was awakened by hearing David scream, and went to the kitchen for a light to see what the matter was. On returning to the front room, he saw blood on the crib, and on looking closer, noticed that both the children were bleeding. He took hold of David to pick him up, but the child's head fell over his arm, and he then saw that he was dead. He laid the body on the mattress and was terrified with the thought that some one had come into the house to murder them all. Looking over to the bed, he saw that his wife and baby were not there. Turning around, he saw his wife standing by the crib looking into it and clinging to it with both hands. He then started for the bedroom to see if the other two children were safe, and in passing through the kitchen in his bare feet stepped in the baby's blood. The witness then told how he ran into the street crying "murder," and how he and the officer came back. He asked his wife what she had killed the children with, and she answered with a razor. In answer to questions by the Coroner, O'Connor said neither he nor his wife ever drank anything, and his wife was a good woman. The inquest will be continued at the same place this evening.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 7—1 A. M.—For New-England, occasional rain, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature, higher barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, occasional rain, followed by clearing weather, winds mostly north-easterly, stationary temperature, higher barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, variable winds, mostly south-westerly, stationary temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature, stationary barometer.

In the lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, stationary temperature and barometer.

For the upper lake region, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, possibly followed in west district by rain, winds mostly southerly, falling barometer.

For California, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	61°	66°	3:30 P. M.	73°	73°
6 A. M.	61°	66°	6 P. M.	72°	73°
9 A. M.	66°	69°	9 P. M.	69°	73°
12 M.	72°	73°	12 P. M.	66°	71°

Average temperature yesterday .... 73°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 66°

THE SURRENDER OF PORT HUDSON.

Col. F. F. De Gournay, in the Philadelphia Times.

Before daylight on the 8th, [July, 1863,] Gen. Gardner sent a flag of truce with a communication to Gen. Banks, asking him for confirmation of the news of the fall of Vicksburg. This confirmation, substantiated by copies of the official dispatches, was immediately given, and at 9 o'clock Gen. Gardner sent three commissioners to treat for the surrender. The preliminaries occupied the whole day, and *it was not until late in the afternoon that the commissioners returned. An unconditional* surrender had been insisted upon, but the terms verbally agreed upon were satisfactory. The enlisted men were to be paroled and set free; the officers would remain prisoners of war, but would be allowed *to retain their arms and private* property. The ceremony of surrender would take place at 7 o'clock on the next morning. There had been much discussion during the long interview. Our commissioners asked a good deal and defended their pretensions inch by inch, claiming that we could hold the place another month, if not indefinitely, and would hold it unless we got our own terms. When, late in the afternoon, the terms agreed upon had been referred to Gen. Banks and had received his sanction, Col. Miles exclaimed: "That's not all! I have another demand to make!" "What!" retorted Gen. C. P. Stone, "are you going to raise new difficulties after all the trouble we have had to come to an agreement? What can you want after we have granted you so much?" "Are we not virtually your prisoners, now that we have agreed on the terms?" asked Miles. "Assuredly." "Well you are bound to feed your prisoners. We are tired of our half rations of mule meat and hard corn, and must have a square meal to-night." Gen. Stone burst out laughing. "That's cool," said he. "Here you have been bragging of your ability to hold out as long as you please, and you confess now that you are out of provisions." "It was my duty to make a strong case, but now I am not pleading, the case is settled, and the truth may as well come out," replied Col. Miles, who was a lawyer, and as well known for his hits at the Bar as for his indomitable bravery in the field. "By the bye, General," he resumed, "I may as well add that we are about as short of ammunition as of provisions." "We shan't send you ammunition," laughed Stone, "but provisions you shall have, and that speedily." Abundant rations did come that evening, and, what was more precious, medicine for the sick. A large number of Federals entered our lines at different points, seeking the particular commands against which they had been pitted, and fraternizing with the men with whom they had been so recently engaged in deadly strife. The enmity of the true soldier ends with the battle, and it is only the coward or the savage who will *trample upon the vanquished foe. The marks of respect and sympathy the defenders of Port Hudson* received at the hands of Banks's victorious Army were as a soothing balm that took away much of the bitterness of defeat. On the morning of the 9th a little over 3,000 gaunt, weather-beaten men *formed into line. The remainder of the devoted* garrison were lying sick or wounded in the hospital. Two hundred and fifty slept under the green sod of the Port Hudson hills. Gen. Gardner rode up to the right of the line and awaited the approach of Gen. Andrews, the officer designated to receive the surrender, who, with his staff, preceded the Federal column. On his riding up, Gen. Gardner advanced, and, presenting the hilt of his drawn sword to Gen. Andrews, said: "Having thoroughly defended this position as long as I deemed it necessary, I now surrender to you my sword, and with it this post and its garrison." Gen. Andrews replied: "I return your sword as a proper compliment *to the gallant commander of such gallant* troops—conduct that would be heroic in another cause." This last remark, stereotyped from Gen. Banks's first demand of surrender, was properly rebuked by Gen. Gardner's words as he returned his sword to the scabbard with an emphatic clang: "This is neither the time nor place to discuss the cause."

FIREMEN'S PERILOUS WORK.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—A small fire broke out in the cellar of No. 714 Locust-street, this city, about noon to-day, and as Phelem Toole, a fireman, was using a fire-extinguisher, it exploded and killed him. Toole was Captain of the Pompier Corps of the Fire Department, and the man who made a himself famous by rescuing so many people from the Southern Hotel, when it was burned, several years ago. His loss will be greatly felt by the Fire Department. An examination by the Coroner disclosed the fact that Toole's death was caused by a blow from the brass cock of the extinguisher, which struck him in the breast, directly over the heart, snapping the ribs like pipe-stems, and forcing the broken pieces into his heart and lower part of the lungs, lacerating them horribly. The bottom of the cylinder was also blown off, and an inspection showed that it had been made to bear only a pressure of 80 to 100 pounds to the square inch. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was in accordance with the above facts. It also stated that the extinguisher was imperfectly made.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 6.—A stable at Hyde and Turk streets was burned last evening, and six firemen were buried under the falling roof. They were all rescued, more or less injured. George Cheston was buried for 30 minutes under some burning hay. He was taken out insensible and suffering from suffocation and burns. His recovery is doubtful.

SOUTH AMERICAN GLACIERS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

By letters recently received in England from Mr. Whymper, we learn that his last ascents in Ecuador have been those of Cayambe, Sarauros, and Cotocachi. He has found very extensive glaciers on all these mountains, besides having previously discovered others on Chimborazo, Sincholagua, Antisana, Cotopaxi, Illiniza, Carihuairazo, and Quilindaña. How little is at present known of the Andes of Ecuador may be judged from the fact that in the edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" now appearing, in the article on Ecuador it is stated that the crater of the mountain Altar is remarkable as containing "the bed of the only real glacier known to exist in the Ecuadorian Andes." Mr. Whymper says that there are no glaciers upon Corazon, Imbabura, or Pichincha, but that among those upon the mountains which we have enumerated above there are many glaciers which are as large as the largest Alpine ones, and that the upper 4,000 feet of Cayambe, Antisana, and Chimborazo are almost completely enveloped by them.

THE DUTCH PLAYERS IN LONDON.

Speaking of the Dutch actors who have recently played in London, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Next to the *ensemble*, the quality most remarkable in the performance is sincerity. Close attention fails to detect an instance in which an attempt is made to go outside nature. Not once has an actor paused in his exit to solicit or to gather the applause of his audience; not once, indeed, while the action continued, has there been a sign that the presence of an audience in the theatre was recognized. His part over, the artist quitted the stage with an air dignified, penitent, hang-dog, or otherwise as the case required, the notion of pausing on his path or turning round to produce an effect never once, apparently, having crossed his mind. In this respect the English stage, as the French, has everything to learn. From the performances of the Rotterdam Company to those of the Palais Royal troupe, the representations of which have just commenced, is a descent as great as that from the Palais Royal troupe to the English exponents of burlesque."

ALBANY, July 6.—Frank Leslie, William L. Beadwell, and Chester Thornton are named as Trustees of the Frank Leslie Publishing Company, for the publication of news and literary papers and periodicals. The capital is placed at $4,000, and the office will be at New-York City.

BRICKSBORO, N. J., July 6.—The hands in the brick kilns of Lime & Hittles and Crawford & Walling struck to-day for an increase of 25 per cent. in their wages. The men have been receiving $1 10 per day, and the strike is mainly the result of an additional hour daily being added to their usual hours without extra compensation.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 6.—The Italian trackmen and laborers who superseded the strikers along the New-York and Long Branch Railroad last May, are leaving off work between this place and Long Branch. At Asbury Park trouble was feared, and the Police were given notice, but no breach of the peace occurred. The men complain of low wages and long hours.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

HUCKLEBERRY PICKING.

HOW THE FRUIT IS GATHERED IN THE MOOSIC MOUNTAINS.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 5.

The Moosic Highlands, which form a spur of the Alleghanies, and cover a vast tract of country between Pittston and Hawley, are just now black with huckleberries, and attract numerous "huckleberry brigades," made up of women and children, who wander barefooted along the mountain-sides during the day, and return to Scranton, Carbondale, or Pittston, as the case may be, in the evening, carrying pails and buckets overflowing with the fruit. The berry-pickers, who go by hundreds to the mountains, manage to secure a ride on the gravity road of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, clinging to the sides of the laden coal cars that are strung together by the dozen, and in this way women and children are whirled away across the dizzy chasms and through the deep cuts that distinguish this rugged landscape, until they frequently find themselves as much as 20 miles from home, trusting to chance for a return ride. A "huckleberry" train is one of the picturesque sights of the gravity road. The women and girls, with sunburned faces, cling to the side rails of the coal cars with one hand and hold their heaped pails of berries upon their heads with the other. Frequently their calling is fraught with peril, but they become inured to its hardships and learn to love its gypsy-like character. They leave for the mountains at the morning's first light, and go in crowds of from 20 to 30. The greatest terror of beginners in the business are the rattlesnakes, which abound among the berry bushes. *After a time,* however, they learn to fight and vanquish the reptile, and it is no uncommon thing to hear a veteran berry-picker boast of the number of rattlesnakes which she killed during the season. The violent storms that visit the mountains at this season of the year are considered a source of great danger by the pickers. About four years ago several women were killed by lightning while taking temporary refuge in a mountain shed. Their pails were filled with berries, and they were ready to return, when a fierce rain-storm came up. Several women who were hastening toward the structure saw the bolt by which their companions lost their lives, and fled in terror to the town. Wagons were sent out for the bodies, and the occurrence created a great sensation in Scranton. Some time ago, Superintendent John B. Smith, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, issued an order prohibiting the berrywomen from riding over the gravity road, and there was great tribulation in consequence. The order has been relaxed, however, and the "huckleberry train" is still an institution of the romantic route. The quality of berries this season is unusually large and fine. It was feared some time ago that the forest fires had swept away the berry bushes, but the region where they most flourish was *scarcely touched by the flames,* and the recent rains have contributed largely to the development of the crop, which promises to yield abundantly. Berries are now sold in the towns along the foot of the mountain range at 9 cents a quart, but the *prolific yield will bring down prices, and they will sell* for 5 cents before long. Some enterprising women, whose husbands have been killed by accidents in and about the mines, support large and feeble families by the sale of their berries during the huckleberry season.

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 4.

The case of John W. Rutherford & Co. against the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad Company, which has been pending for the last few days before Judge Longworth and a jury, was decided yesterday. A verdict for the plaintiffs of $65,000 was returned by the jury. This case arose out of a contract for the construction of the road. Rutherford & Co., as contractors, had built 11 miles, from Columbia Station to Mount Carmel, when there occurred a cessation of work, and this suit was brought to recover the balance of money due the contractors under their contract. The defense was that there were two contracts made. The first was a contract to build to Bethel, a distance of 28 miles, at the rate of $7,500 per mile. It was to be built on the basis of an approximate estimate of amount of work. And if any work was done in excess thereof, the contractors were to be paid for that work, the compensation for which was to be regulated by a schedule. By the terms of the supplementary contract made in June, 1877, it was agreed that they were to build only 11 miles, instead of 28, and the plaintiffs claimed they were to be paid, not at the rate of $7,500 per mile, but at the schedule prices. And the principal fight in the case was over the construction of the last contract. Judge Longworth charged the jury, in accordance with the plaintiffs' claim, that they were to be paid by the true construction of the contract, these schedule prices, not $7,500 per *mile. Defendants claimed that they were to be* paid at the rate of $7,500 per mile. Plaintiffs stated that it cost over $13,000 per mile to build the road. *There were two or three other questions involved.* Plaintiffs alleged that they were to receive $35,000 in bonds valued at 80 cents on the dollar, but never received any. Defendants claimed the value of the bonds has only been 50 cents. The jury determined *their value to be 75 cents.* Then, again, the road was to have been finished by the 1st of September, and the railroad company claim damages by reason of the failure to complete it by that time. The plaintiffs claimed that the road would not have been ready for operation even if it had been completed, and the jury allowed no damages.

ISAAC STEELE'S GREENBACKS.

From the Elmira Advertiser, July 6.

Isaac Steele, a farmer, living near Petrolia, made $100,000 in the oil production of his farm. He is an old man, and lives with his wife and daughter. He keeps not less than $60,000 in greenbacks in his house, and he has no faith in banks or any investment for money. Three years ago he had $100,000 in bank-notes locked up in boxes and trunks about his house. The money became damp, mildewed, and moldy. When he discovered the condition of his money he took the notes from their hiding-places and spread them in the sun about his orchard to dry. The spectacle of a fortune lying loose on the ground among the apple trees was witnessed by hundreds, who were attracted to the farm by the singular proceeding. The money was thus exposed for two days, guarded by old Steele, his wife, daughter, and hired man. When considered in good condition again it was returned to the trunks and boxes. Three nights after the greenbacks were housed, Steele woke up to find three masked men in his bedroom. They bound the old man and his family, and discovered and secured $1,000 of the hidden treasure, when they were frightened away by the return of the hired man from Petrolia. Even this experience did not move the old man to make a different disposition of his money. On the night of the 28th of last April his house was broken into by three men wearing masks. The old man and his wife fought them until they were rendered unconscious. In the struggle the masks were torn from the faces of two of the men. They were recognized as James and William McDonald. The third man was not known. The men began to search the house, but before they had secured any booty Steele's hired man had alarmed the neighbors, and the robbers fled. In an old box under Steele's bed there were $40,000 in greenbacks. The robbers were followed, but escaped to the woods. Three days afterward the two were captured. They had just been sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary. Old Steele still refuses to select any safer place of deposit for his wealth than his own house.

LIFE'S VICISSITUDES.

From the Ithaca Journal.

Mr. Edward Cleveland, of ex-Gov. Robinson's office, in Elmira, passed through Ithaca yesterday on his return from Aurora, whence he had been on business relating to the disposal of the Henry Wells mansion and grounds. It appears that during Wells College Commencement the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New-York, sold, on a mortgage foreclosure, this property, and was compelled to bid it in. Their mortgage was for $15,000, and it is understood that this renders valueless a number of liens following it. The sale of this property renders Mrs. Wells (the only daughter of the generous and hospitable founder of Wells College) houseless. She is said to be an unusually sweet dispositioned lady, although an invalid for life, and a person of culture and winning manner. Her affliction is spinal complaint, with which she is helpless, and her only resource a fortunately secure, although small, annuity of some $400 per annum. One son of the late benefactor is said to be a wreck on the Pacific coast, and another an express messenger on the New-York Central Railroad. Although bereft of means which were valued only as a medium of doing good to others, this afflicted family of a noble man should never be without friends while the memory of that sympathetic-hearted, open-handed old gentleman, their father, lingers like incense in the memory of men. Dying in a foreign land, aged, alone, and poor—a greater sting than death itself to him must have been the thought of his helpless, invalid daughter lying alone in the great stone mansion.

THEIR MEMORIES ARE TOO GOOD.

A "Democrat" writes to the Philadelphia *Times* as follows: "I see by your independent journal that a great many Republicans are going to vote for Hancock, and his election is sure. We have heard the same thing on two occasions before, namely, McClellan and Greeley; but when the time came for voting they all fell into line the same as they will again for Garfield, and voted the Republican ticket. And the Grand Army of the Republic are going to vote for Hancock. Why, do the people believe this? I hope not. Why, the first thing the Democratic Party did was to discharge every member of our order and put rebels in their places. Where, some one will ask? Why, in the House and Senate of the United States. Do the Democrats think we have forgotten so soon? No, nor are we blind to their real intentions, with the name of Gen. Hancock to help them through. We do not want our pensions reduced and the rebels pensioned, and for these reasons 99 out of every 100 Grand Army men and soldiers will vote against the Democratic Party. Although we love Hancock, who is a good, honest soldier, we will, when the time comes, cast our votes for our comrades Gens. Garfield and Arthur, and don't you forget it."

MONTREAL, July 6.—The firm of Young, Chapman & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers, has suspended payment. The liabilities are $100,000, with assets nominally greater than that amount.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

KOSSUTH.

MEMORIES OF MY EXILE. LOUIS KOSSUTH. Translated from the original Hungarian by FERENCZ JAUSZ. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Without presenting any very new points in that history of Europe which may be described as the decade of 1849 and 1859, the memories of this most illustrious Hungarian patriot are most interesting as explaining many of those side issues which occurred during that memorable period. In an admirable preface in which Kossuth summarizes the Hungarian revolution and its terrible conclusion, he describes what course of action then devolved on him. "There rested upon me to a great extent the responsibility of exerting myself to the utmost to smooth the way for my nation to the reclamation of her rights of existence as an independent State, which the history of a thousand years, the sacred legacy of her ancestors, had handed down to posterity as an inalienable inheritance." From his exile in Asia Minor, Kossuth still labored "to smooth the way" for some Hungarian future. The cause of Hungary might not be so desperate after all. There was a period of reaction, slight it might be, but reaction had set in. Even the governing classes of Europe became convinced that events in Hungary did not belong to that class of revolutionary commotions, such as the acquisitions of rights not possessed before by the people, which, at that time, had shaken all Europe. "The Russian intervention had created indignation all over the world." Both in the French National Assembly and in the English Parliament, it was insisted upon that this measure had no precedent in international politics. The sympathy in the United States was immense. As a patriot, Kossuth was very sure that his duty was to see that the interest in Hungary should take root, and that if ever the opportunity should arise when she might assert her rights, she should not be without friends. With indomitable will, with a patience which had no equal, still keeping up some faint hope, it was with Kossuth the waiting for the *imprevu*—that anything, that unknown quantity—which was to come sooner or later, and which when taken advantage of might still make Hungary free. Kossuth by no means intimates that any particular power or strength belonged to him or other refugees. "We possessed no independent weight; we could gain weight only by becoming the representatives of the national aspirations, and by being known as such. Therefore, in the interest of the nation, it was our duty to maintain solidarity with her, and also to see that the nation maintained solidarity with us." The great point of a practical character was that Hungary should be kept thoroughly informed—"awake and not unprepared." It was always foreign from Kossuth's ideas that independence could be gained by means of barricades or detached street fights. Mere internal insurrections led to nothing. If there was to be a Hungarian war it was to be carried on "on a large scale, like a great foreign war." In a postscript to the preface Kossuth tells most feelingly how to-day, by some absurd law of the Hungarian Parliament, he has been deprived of his birthright. "That Hungarian people in whose elevation to the rank of citizens I had a small share have chosen representatives who have decided that he who, though a born Hungarian, resides without authorization 10 years abroad loses his qualifications as a Hungarian citizen, unless he goes home to become a member of a community, or unless he presents himself at an Austro-Hungarian consulate." Nothing can be more touching than the conclusion of Kossuth's letter: "Driven from the bosom of my mother, I shall retaliate by bearing unchangeable, faithful, filial love until my death."

Commencing with a rapid retrospect of the condition of Europe in 1859, it is in Italian politics that at first the faintest chance for Hungary is discernible, and the "Memories" might be called a very thorough exposition of the efforts made by Cavour and Piedmont to assert themselves in Italy. If once Piedmont could be placed in opposition to Austria—if she should refuse to be overshadowed by Austrian influences—if there should happen to be a war between Italy and Austria—then Hungary would find her opportunity. In 1851 there was a congress of Princes at Dresden. Here Austria made a proposal that all lands and provinces subject to the rule of the Austrian dynasty, Hungary and the Italian possessions included, should be incorporated in the German Confederacy. If, then, there ever was any trouble on Italian or Hungarian soil, it would have been as an attack on the German Confederacy. At this the Hungarians in exile were alarmed, and memorials were at once drawn up, addresses were sent to France, and it was shown how a combination of this kind would upset the European equilibrium. Kossuth writes: "I need not show that the only aim of this attempt of the Court of Vienna was to secure for itself the armed assistance of the German Confederation against any struggle of the Hungarian nation for its independence, and against the realization of the national aspirations of the Italians." This proposal was not accepted by the European powers. "The Cabinet of Turin did everything it could in London, Paris, and Berlin to frustrate the execution of this audacious plan, which would necessarily have converted the Italian States into vassals of Austria." Louis Napoleon was then President of the French Republic, and he had declared that he would consider the entrance of Austria and her provinces into the German Confederacy as a *casus belli*. This action of France may be considered as one of the first causes which led to differences between Austria and France. In these possible troubles Kossuth saw that the chance for Hungary might come. By her espousing the cause of England and France against Russia, Piedmont first drew attention to herself. Very certainly there were no possible reasons why Piedmont should fight either for Russians or Turks, but this action on the part of Cavour has always been cited as a master-stroke—that is, in a diplomatic sense. After the successful termination of the war came that wonderful hint of Napoleon to Cavour which Kossuth repeats: "One evening the Emperor Napoleon even addressed these words to Cavour: 'What can be done for Italy?' * * * Cavour politely asked to be allowed to give a well-considered answer in writing. 'Well, I will await it,' was the Emperor's answer." Cavour showed that Austria had no "*raison d'être*." The "Memories" give in detail the gradual introduction of the Hungarian idea into the minds of French Emperor and Italian King. Napoleon must have been that sovereign whose Ministers hardly ever knew what their master really meant. "It is an important fact, and one that the historian of our time must always bear in mind, that the Emperor Napoleon's policy often differed from, and sometimes was opposed to, that pursued by his Ministers." The cause of Italy then became that of Hungary, and Kossuth presented the claim of his country on all occasions. "It was still vividly recollected that the Hungarian nation, by its glorious efforts to defend its national independence 10 years before, had so rudely shaken the powers of the Austrian dynasty that the latter could not put down Hungary with its own forces." During the 10 years after the fall of the Liberal Party in Hungary the Court of Vienna had done nothing to conciliate the Hungarians. "The aspirations of the Hungarian nation were personified in the Hungarian refugees, who waved the banner of Hungarian liberty."

It was just when the cloud was gathering in 1859 that Kossuth reached Marseilles in the United States steamer Mississippi, and asked permission to pass through France to visit a dying mother in Brussels, which request was refused him. The Continent was closed to him, but he was thoroughly familiar with the political condition of Europe, thanks to the close personal relations which existed between Gen. Klapka and Count Cavour and Prince Napoleon. Eventually, when war was declared between France and Piedmont on one side and Austria on the other, a body of Hungarians was formed, made up of such prisoners from the Austrians as were willing to espouse the Hungarian cause, the nucleus being, however, made up of refugees. Kossuth placed full faith in Prince Napoleon, and seems to think that, with Pietri, they alone were honest in their sympathy for Hungary. The peace of Villafranca came too suddenly, and all the plans of Kossuth, of an armed entrance into his country, with a contingent of French troops, were swept away. There is a slight intimation that Hungary was used as a cat's-paw. It is not very certain that the Emperor Napoleon ever meant to assert the rights of Hungary, save on paper. In a note, (pages 409–410,) Kossuth writes: "Prince Napoleon took the conditions of peace to Vienna on July 11. Francis raised difficulties on some points, whereat Prince Napoleon threatened him with revolution in Italy and Hungary." With the 4,000 soldiers devoted to the cause of Hungary, quartered in Italy, now that there was peace—what was to be done with them? Of course, the Emperor was truly sorry that such fine soldiers could find no use. As to Kossuth himself, the Emperor wrote: "I beg him not to lose heart, but to trust to me and the future. Meanwhile, he may be assured of my friendly feelings toward him, and I beg him to dispose of me with regard to his own person and his children." "When I came to this point of the letter," writes Kossuth, "I could not control myself sufficiently to prevent my revolting feelings from venting themselves in a bitter exclamation. 'Yes, yes,' I said, 'such are these crowned heads! Such are their ideas of the creature that is called man. To the wind with the Fatherland! A bagful of money to the man, and he will console himself! Senator, pray tell your master that his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, is not rich enough to offer alms to Louis Kossuth, and Louis Kossuth is not mean enough to accept them. He has turned me out of my position. Well, my sons will gain our living by their work. *Je vous salue*.'" As to the troops, they were finally disbanded, and sent, at least a major portion of them, to their homes. At the conclusion of this most interesting book, Kossuth describes Cavour's conduct—what he said after the peace of Villafranca. It is in the form of a conversation: "Kossuth—I picture to myself the King of Piedmont as seventh in that grotesque company over which the Pope presides, with Austria at his right, and by her side four Austrian satellites. If Victor Emmanuel accepts that position, he lowers himself to the rank of a *Prince médiatisé*. "Cavour—That is true, perfectly true. But I tell you—and I say it before this gentleman, and to say it before him is tantamount to telling it to his Emperor—this peace shall not come to pass! This treaty shall not be executed. I will take Solaro Della Margarita [the leader of the Clerical-Conservative Party] by the one hand and Mazzini by the other. If necessary, I will become a conspirator! a revolutionist! but this treaty shall not be executed! No! a thousand times no! never—never." With the care displayed for the safety of the soldiers who were to have espoused the cause of Hungary, these "Memories" close.

Nearer to a younger generation are the dramatic events in the life of Garibaldi, but the grander, statesman-like qualities of Kossuth have impressed themselves on the condition of Europe, and although this great man may conclude his "Memories" somewhat despondingly, he has surely left a name in history which will not be forgotten in centuries to come. It was Kossuth who gave Hungary a place in Austria. An Emperor was taught early in his reign by sore chastenings and trials that subjects had rights—that it was better to be loved than feared. A happier condition of affairs in Hungary is the positive result of the work of this one man, Kossuth, who, though a stanch republican, ever sought first the welfare of his beloved Hungary.

LIGHT LAW.

JUDGE AND JURY. A Popular Explanation of Leading Topics in the Law of the Land. By BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1880.

It has long been assumed that the general public need instruction in theology; and numerous popular treatises on health have recently appeared. Mr. Abbott extends the same principle to the law. He does not propose to add one more to the professional or popular law-books already published, but to illustrate for the intelligent general reader our national and State law upon topics of leading interest and importance. The rapid growth and radical changes in many branches of the law have kept them prominent in public attention. Every reader of the journals and magazines is daily confronted with allusions to the statutes and the decisions of courts. These are explained with reference to such subjects as citizenship and civil rights, the Indians and the Chinese, banking and commerce, the conflict of marriage laws, the great change as to the rights of married women, and the startling difficulties respecting divorce.

Mr. Abbott discusses as preliminary topics the nature of a written Constitution, the State and National organization, and the legislative and judicial powers. He introduces the reader to the courts of the United States, of the States and the Territories, and to the American Library of Law. He gives a brief sketch of colonial jurisprudence. The American colonies of English origin possessed a common law, composed of the English common law and statutes, but varied in many of its applications, to suit the circumstances of the American people. The Revolution, which repudiated the Crown and Parliament, did not materially change the principles or methods of the law. Jurisprudence remains in nature and essential principles substantially the same. The administration of the criminal law was more severe than at present. Punishments were graver, the penalty of death being imposed for almost all the principal offenses, instead of being reserved for two or three of the most heinous. Mr. Abbott unfolds the nature and history of citizenship. When a Government is founded on hereditary right and maintained by power compelling obedience, the individual is aptly styled a "subject;" yet he has rights. If it be a co-operation for large public ends, he is called a "citizen;" yet he is not free from burdens. Membership of the nation is included in either case. Citizenship is distinct from ability to hold property. In England, from early times aliens were under a prohibition to hold lands, and formerly this disability had an extensive prevalence in our country. Very little of the doctrine now remains. Twenty-seven of the States have abolished it, and enabled resident aliens to own and convey land like citizens. "Civil rights" is an expression broader than the "rights of citizens." It includes those rights, privileges, and immunities which the law concedes to all orderly persons in the community, irrespective of distinctions of class or peculiar rights acquired by an individual. If a holder of a ticket to a concert or theatre is refused his seat on account of color, he threatens a civil rights action. If a white man and a colored man can agree upon a bargain, no State can forbid their making it because one of them is black; but if the former does not wish to deal with or employ negroes, there is no compulsion. Marriages between whites and blacks have been the subject of conflicting laws and decisions since emancipation. Several of the States, including Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, have explicitly forbidden them. The question has arisen whether these prohibitions are not abrogated by the Civil Rights law; and the State courts have decided variously.

The Indian question, Mr. Abbott thinks, is likely to maintain its importance for centuries to come. Recent investigations have shaken faith in the decrease of the aborigines. Lo is now predicted to be, like Sambo, a permanent member of the American community. Three considerations are urged against a belief in any rapid decrease. One is that our impressions as to the original numbers are probably exaggerated. Again, Lieut.-Col. Otis, who has lately written with fullness and candor on the subject, argues that the present number is about as many as could have subsisted in the country in aboriginal days. The Indians living wild and untaught in the arts require on the average about 6,000 acres of the wilderness apiece to support the game and fish required for their food. The entire country would thus be sufficient for about the present number of 400,000 Indians, if living in a wholly wild state. And, finally, there are no causes adequate to produce extinction. Their present wars do not exterminate them. Famine and pestilence have been largely counteracted by science and humanity. And though the Indian suffers much injustice at the hands of the white man, he thrives upon the supplies he receives from the Government, and some of his tribes have actually increased. The Chinese question, though of recent origin, has assumed embarrassing proportions. Under a law of 1877 providing for a popular vote upon Chinese immigration, an election was held in California, and resulted according to the San Francisco journals, in a vote of 154,638 against allowing it, to 883 only in its favor. This indicated that the need of relief was felt to be deep and immediate. It continues to excite efforts in Congress for restrictive legislation, and to engage the thoughtful attention of the Department of State. Very lately a commission of citizens has been nominated to undertake the work of maturing measures which shall, if possible, protect the industrial and social interests of California without imperilling the commercial interests of America in China, or retracting the time-honored policy and traditions of our Government toward foreigners.

With respect to marriage and divorce, grave and increasing inconvenience is found to arise from the conflict of the laws of the States regulating the mode of contracting the former. An important point on which the laws differ is the necessity of formal ceremonies. In one State there need be no ceremony; in another there must be a license; in another a wedding before an officer. In New-Jersey the performance of the ceremony in sport has proved a rather serious affair. The mock bride, in order to learn whether she was free afterward to marry any one but her mock husband, encountered a tedious lawsuit and several hundred dollars' expense. At first it was only in fun; but at last it became very stupid. By old English law as enforced in early years throughout this country, except in Louisiana, the legal existence and rights of a wife were for the most part merged in those of her husband; or as the idea has been quaintly put, man and wife were one, and the man was the one. But this is now very extensively changed. Michigan, in 1844, and New-York and Pennsylvania in 1848, introduced the general principle that the woman should continue the owner of all property she had acquired and of subsequent acquisitions, at least if they came by inheritance or by gifts from others than her husband. It is an important qualification, however, that if a woman desires the benefit of the new principle she must keep her property reasonably separate from that of her husband. The law does not preserve her property for her; it merely enables her to preserve it. The subject of divorce is embarrassed by many most serious difficulties. Abuses have extensively arisen out of the conflict of the laws. The State of New-York has long and inflexibly adhered to what is considered to be the New Testament rule, that only an absolute violation of the marriage vow can justify a dissolution of the bond of marriage. Generally speaking, in the history of the country newly-settled regions have been more liberal in allowing divorces, and gradually have introduced stricter laws as civilization has become established. At the present time extremes of freedom are seen in the laws of Dakota Territory, which allow divorce for cruelty, a wife slandering her husband being an example; and of Utah, which caps the climax by according it whenever it is made to appear that the parties cannot live in peace and union.

The volume has interesting chapters on "Insanity," "Sunday Laws," "Corporations," "Walking and Driving," "Travel and Transportation," "Drawing One's Own Will," &c. In regard to "Tumble-Downs," Mr. Abbott says:

"In barbarous life man is tolerably secure against fatalities from anything falling upon the top of his head, but civilized arts have given rise to a variety of perils of this nature. The balloons, elevated railways, and lofty buildings and scaffoldings above, and the mines, wells, cellars, and tunnels beneath, are rapidly transforming Terra into a three-story habitation; and modern law is often obliged to take cognizance of what may be called 'tumble-downs.' The law of the land stands ready to redress any carelessness or negligent infraction of the cranium by an award of damages."

Whoever lets things fall from house-tops upon travelers in the street below must explain how he came to do so, or pay for the injury. In a New-York case of this sort, the occupant of a dwelling directed his servant to shovel the snow off his roof; the servant asked a companion to help him, who shoveled off pieces of ice, one of which struck a person passing along the sidewalk and killed him. The housekeeper thought he was not liable for this, because neither he nor his servant were careless, but the court said he was responsible for the whole job, and he had to pay $3,500.

Mr. Abbott has made a judicious selection of topics, and treated them in an easy and lively style, interspersing numerous descriptions of cases that take the form of pleasing anecdotes. Any reader who is not already learned in the law will obtain much valuable information, as well as agreeable entertainment. Delusions in practical life often prove extremely vexatious and costly, and this plain, unpretending work will dispel many from the minds of those whose circumstances are such as not to warrant their habitual employment of professional advice.

NEW BOOKS.

—*Daphne, by "Rita." J. B. Lippincott & Co.*—Among the numerous volumes of light literature that have been published this season, few possess more genuine merit and interest than one which has lately appeared entitled "Daphne," by the pseudonymous "Rita." Two old violins, an Amati and a Stradivarius, purport to tell the story in turn, and the loves and griefs of their owners make up the tale. The scenes are chiefly laid in Italy, but with the closing tragedy the curtain drops in Paris. Although the structure of the story is not original, the story itself is full of pathos and force, with a certain romantic coloring and fervid earnestness, tempered with just enough of music to gain for the book the character of a musical novel, not so pronounced as that of "Charles Auchester" or others, whose music is the sole inspiration.

—*Elsie's Widowhood, by Martha Finley. Dodd, Mead & Co.*—"Elsie's Widowhood," the sequel to "Elsie's Children," by Martha Finley, is one of that large class of religious novels which certainly can do no harm, even if they effect little good. It is one of the genuine old-fashioned Sunday-school kind, wherein the mild-mannered villains perish and the pious saints flourish—a state of affairs not quite consistent with the Biblical doctrine of the "green bay tree." The story is slight and is a weak dilution of sentimentality and cant. "As the public have demanded this book," so its author informs us, the public must be left to decide on its merits. Dodd, Mead & Co. have sent it out in good shape, with decorated covers, clear type, and a generally attractive appearance, which alone will gain purchasers and render the book a pretty ornament for the centre-table on Sunday.

—*A Famous Victory. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.*—This is an anonymous political novel, treating more specially on the subject of civil service reform. While it satirizes and caricatures machine politicians, it lays bare their manœuvrings and methods and shows how the wheels of the machine, as well as the palms of the manipulators, are greased. It betrays the little secrets of canvasses, conventions, elections, &c., and is an arraignment of our system, elective and executive, masked by a very thin veil of story. Like "Democracy," of which it is a coarser and more crude counterpart, it is written for a political purpose, and from its Western tone, its local hits, its various journalistic mannerisms, may, not unfairly, be set down as the offspring of Chicago, if not of the great Convention itself. The interest of the volume hinges on the aspect it presents of American politics. The plot is very slight, the characters lifeless, the whole work unartistic, and, as a novel, the book is nothing. But, as one of the signs of the times, following close on the heels of "Democracy," an arraignment from the other side politically, it comes with a weight and interest it could scarcely have at any other time. Lacking in a great degree the skill and polished cleverness of the Washington novel, there is to be found a good deal of strong, vigorous work in its pages. Both authors, from their different stand-points, take severe views of the present political situation, and while one is more emphatically a "society" novel, the other is a cynical exposé of party abuses. It is, however, amusing, and deserves attention.

—*A New Race. Translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.*—Mrs. A. L. Wister is one of the most industrious and pleasing of translators. The novel-reading public is largely indebted to her for the numerous contributions she has made from the German to the ranks of light literature. While she has never introduced a great work to the English, she has sought out so many charming romances, and adapted them so skillfully to the taste of her American readers, that she has fairly won the gratitude of those who read chiefly to be entertained. While her selections are always made with a judgment and taste that insure their success, the work of translation is performed so admirably that nothing is left for critics to carp at, unless it may be that her favorite authors are not standard, and that, therefore, her contributions but increase the vast store of second-rate literature. But Mrs. Wister probably appreciates the fact that while the followers of Schlegel and Klopstock would find one reader, the somewhat high-pressure novels of Marlitt and that ilk will be hailed by a hundred. The latest contribution of this translator is from the pen of Golo Raimond, an author unknown outside of Germany, but who belongs to the same school as Marlitt, in a more quiet and therefore more pleasing manner. The plot is rather commonplace, hinging on a family feud, which is bridged over by the self-sacrificing disposition of the heroine, who, to repair the injury done in her name to an unknown cousin, whose pride will not allow her to atone by any sacrifice of fortune, devotes herself to him in his blindness, wins his affection incognito even while he bitterly contemns the ideal he has formed of herself. The story winds up happily. He recovers his sight, and a "new race" is founded under circumstances highly satisfactory to all. Though the plot may not boast of any great originality, the story cannot fail to interest. Several of the characters are well, if not strongly, drawn, and the *tout ensemble* is good, otherwise, it is safe to say, Mrs. Wister would not have translated it.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

SOUNDER CONDITION OF TRADE AND PRODUCTION SINCE THE WAR—THE BLACK MEN AS LABORERS AND LAND-OWNERS.

Mr. James Caird, the eminent English agricultural authority, sends to the London *Times* the following letter, which he says is from "an American friend well known to the late Mr. Cobden:" "You are quite right in the published expression of your views in regard to the incredible resources of this country developed of late west of the Missouri. In reality this country is at the moment in a state of dangerous prosperity. Its vitality and strength exceed all previous estimates, and now we have Spring opening most favorably for planting and sowing the coming crops. There is every indication of another very large harvest, which means very cheap and abundant food, quite beyond any possibility of consumption in this country. In the meantime, mineral resources are being developed, new lines of railway extended in every direction, and, with an abundance of money, speculation is rampant. There is no bridle strong enough to hold the excitable American people under such circumstances, and if the downfall of the States should occur it will be from over-prosperity. Emigration is pouring in in vast numbers, and wealth is increasing; but the Southern States are not helped by emigration. They have to learn to make the best of their black labor, which, by the way, is exceedingly good and cheap, and more docile and tractable than the Irishman. The negro is fast taking his place—much more rapidly than any sane person could have anticipated. I was astonished while in South Carolina to learn the fact that in one county there were over 2,000 land-holders, negroes, whose places raise from 3 to 10 bales of cotton. My wife informed me that at one of the public schools which she visited she saw nearly 500 black children being educated by black teachers, and that right in the hot-bed of heresy, South Carolina. I predict that there will be exceptional times in the South, and that rich planters—10 times richer than ever existed before the war—will raise their heads within a few years. Credit, the bane of the Southern planter, has disappeared. Now they buy and sell for cash. I met one gentleman who had sold his crop of cotton for $240,000, and I saw another well-known man in Mississippi who had raised nearly 10,000 bales of cotton ($100,000.) The property of this gentleman is estimated at $5,000,000. There were no such fortunes in the South in olden times. When we think of the scattered territory east of the Mississippi—eight States, which have a white population of about 4,000,000—and compare their condition and resources with the white population of the best of the Northern States, Illinois, which has nearly 3,500,000 souls, the evidence is conclusive that the property of the 4,000,000 in the South far exceeds in value the property held by any 4,000,000 in the North. Of course, we must shut out the centres, Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia; they are brokers for the rest of the country, and the accumulated wealth comes to those cities. But when I speak of 4,000,000, I speak of people living in the interior, and I assert that the 4,000,000 white people of the South are to-day richer than any 4,000,000 in the North, and their land would advance just as rapidly if they permitted the black men to become proprietors. The effect upon the value of the farm lands where the owners have had the sense to sell off small lots to negroes on the edges of their farms is most striking. The small black proprietors buy from 5 to 10 acres, and close together. The poor man can afford to pay more money for land than the rich man, in the quantities in which he purchases it, and it is gratifying to see a great desire on the part of the owners of large tracts of land to sell portions to their black friends. The South is also becoming a large purchaser of artificial manure. One establishment in Chicago sold 80,000 tons of this, chiefly to Southern markets, whereby the upland cotton in Northern Georgia and Alabama is stimulated in the early part of the season by a limited application, the plant being advanced ahead of the frost, which in former years was a constant bugbear as the cotton-packing season approached. I think we shall see a progressive increase in the cotton crop, and a greater prosperity than the South has ever attained."

A WEDDING IN SAMOA.

AN OLD CHIEF'S MARRIAGE TO A YOUNG MAID OF APIA.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

APIA, Samoa, April 30.—We have had a social sensation recently in the way of a great Samoan wedding. For months past a leading chief of Falefa, in the Atua district, has been courting the village maid of Apia, Moe, daughter of Seumanutafa, High Chief of Apia, and the new Governor of the Tuamasaga district. And as the chief is an old man and Moe is about 19, it has required the most strenuous efforts of both families to bring about the match. The Falefa family have brought to Apia over 300 pigs, killed and cooked, and distributed them among the young lady's relations. In return for these, the family of the expected bride must give fine mats, siapas, &c., and they have been busily engaged collecting them from all over the islands till the Governor's house is half full. These mats are the most valuable property of the Samoans, and are given at weddings as more substantial presents are at home. They are the heirlooms of families for generations, and are justly prized, as it requires years to make one of them. Some of them are valued as high as $1,000 apiece. Many of them are fringed with red feathers, and are almost as soft as silk.

A vast deal of ceremony is connected with these weddings. Yesterday all the maidens from Falefa went in a procession to the Governor's house, each one carrying a stick with a bunch of red feathers suspended from the end. These feathers are very rare nowadays, and are much prized for mat trimmings, &c. All the town fales (native houses) are filled with visitors. At the wedding some member of the Government reads a chapter from the Bible, and then reads a ceremony. The couple being married are seated all the time and join hands toward the close of the ceremony, as in more civilized countries. In this instance the young lady is well and widely known, and is a favorite with the officers of the war-ships of all nations. She is amiable and interesting. But as a rule, Samoan girls have very little to do with the choice of a husband. That is generally arranged by the heads of the families, and from interested motives. When the Governor was asked why he did not marry Moe to a young chief, he replied, that if she did not like her old husband she could run away from him, and it would be no disgrace, while a young husband might take a fancy for another wife, and it would be a shame to the family to have him leave her. A young chief generally has wives or concubines all over the islands. Through them he becomes allied to numerous leading families, and acquires extended influence, and when he falls out with one family he goes to another and finds a wife awaiting him. Native dances are taking place nightly and are a part of the wedding festivities. All the young dandies appear on the stage at such a time, and display their fine, manly figures. Also, the leading maidens of different villages assemble on the scene. Their costume is the primitive garb of Eve, and their figures such as might have been seen in Sparta.

WHO EX-GOV. PEASE IS.

Ex-Gov. Pease, of Texas, to whom Gen. Hancock addressed the letter which the Democratic papers are now quoting with such avidity, is thus spoken of by John C. Robinson in a letter to a Democratic paper in Binghamton: "I am aware that men holding your opinions stigmatize all Union men living in the Southern States as 'carpet-baggers' or 'scallawags.' It happens, however, that Gov. Pease carried his carpet-bag to Texas 40 years ago, and has resided there ever since. Texas at that time formed a part of the Republic of Mexico. Pease took part in the revolution which resulted in her independence. He drafted the Constitution and framed most of the important laws of the new Republic. He was twice elected Governor of the State, holding that position from 1853 to 1856. When the heresy of secession drove Texas into rebellion, Houston, Pease, Hamilton, Paschall, and Duval remained true to the Union. Houston died. All the others, with the exception of Pease, fled from the State. Although persecuted for opinion's sake, he remained at his post. Soon after these gentlemen came North. Gen. Hamilton said to me: 'When I left, I urged Gov. Pease to come with me, and told him his life was not safe, but he is so useful and necessary to the people that probably they will not dare to murder him.' When reconstruction came, Gov. Pease was selected for the position of Provisional Governor, and exerted himself to defend the rights of Union men. As to the controversy (as you style it) with Gen. Hancock, the friends of Gov. Pease have no cause to blush for his share in the correspondence."

PENAL HOSPITALITY.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Capt. Gossett has long been known to honorable members as the most affable of Amphitryons; and it is gratifying to learn that Mr. Bradlaugh enjoyed the "hospitalities" of the Sergeant-at-Arms in that officer's own room prior to the incarceration of the prisoner in the Clock Tower. A hundred and ten years ago, Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall, printer of the *Public Advertiser*, who was committed to the custody of the Sergeant for having published a letter reflecting on the character of the Speaker, failed to discover any great cause for gratification in the "hospitalities" extended to him. Mr. Woodfall had to pay the Sergeant-at-Arms £3 6s. 8d. for the privilege of being arrested, and, in addition to the caption fees, the sum of £1 for every day he remained in custody. And the House kept him 17 days under lock and key. Bringing him to the bar only cost [illegible] 8d., but the Sergeant's messenger charged £8 13s. 4d. for 17 days' attendance, the Speaker's secretary demanded £1, the clerk and clerk's assistant [illegible] between them, and the doorkeepers and housekeeper 5s. apiece. Altogether, Mr. Woodfall was called upon to disburse £30 16s. for less than three weeks' "hospitalities." On the other hand, Bellamy's bill for refreshments during the 17 days amounted to no less than £37 16s. 2d. The captive, it is true, had two or three friends to dine with him every day, and they all seem to have lived "like fighting cocks." Still, having regard to the fact that port and sherry were only charged 2s. a bottle, and that the tariff of a dinner composed of "veal and broccoli" was but 2s. 6d. a head, the aggregate of Bellamy's bill appears to be rather a heavy one. The penal hospitality of Parliament is certainly a thing less to be courted than avoided.

ADVICE FROM A GRAND JURY.

SUGGESTIONS GIVEN THE AUTHORITIES OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Grand Jury for June term in the Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, made their final presentment to Judge Yerkes on Saturday, and offered the following suggestions:

"*First*—That, in the future, the Grand Jurymen be presented, upon being sworn, severally, with cards admitting them at any time to any of the public institutions; that they make their visitation collectively, if they so desire, but that the officers of the several public institutions shall be compelled to admit any number of them, not less than three, to a free and complete inspection of the public property under their charge; that these visitations may be made as frequently as may seem advisable, but that they shall be made, as at present, at least once in each term, no warning of the intended visit to be given, and that they may be made without the escort of the court officers. This arrangement would give the jurymen who conscientiously desire to fulfill their public duties opportunities for so doing, which the members of the present Grand Jury are constrained to avow that they have not enjoyed.

"*Second*—That in the colored department of the House of Refuge the instruction in metal-working machinery should be abandoned, and that, in its stead, the boys should be taught mat-making, broom-making, and carpentery, and that the instruction in wicker-work now given should be extended so as to include all varieties of basket-making; in other words, the colored boys should be taught trades by which they can earn their living anywhere.

"*Third*—That legal measures be taken to compel the managers of the House of Correction to abandon their insolent defiance of the will of the citizens as expressed through the Mayor, and that similar measures be taken to restrain them from their loose and irregular habit of discharging prisoners.

"*Fourth*—That the necessary fire apparatus be purchased for the Alms-house, that the practice of begging there be summarily stopped, and that the existing laws against pauper voting be rigorously enforced.

"*Fifth*—That the prisoners in the County Prison be compelled to bathe after sentence is passed before going to their cells, and that they shall be compelled to bathe thereafter at least once a week, subject in each case to the approval of the prison surgeon; that the corridors of the prison, instead of being red-washed, be scrubbed thoroughly twice a week, and arrangements be made for the proper ventilation of the dark cell, and that a new kitchen be built in one of the several vacant spaces within the prison inclosure—a light structure of iron and glass, with a high roof, amply provided with ventilators, and with a wood floor that will compel frequent and thorough scrubbing. Such a kitchen could be erected at a comparatively small cost, and would materially improve the sanitary condition of the prison.

"*Sixth*—That in order to do away with the existing idleness—productive of such grave evil to the individual prisoners, and through them to society at large—oakum picking be introduced into the prison, and that each prisoner under sentence be compelled to accomplish a daily task proportioned to his strength. Further, that if this task is not duly performed, the prisoner's rations shall be cut down to bread and water. The jury holds that an essential feature of a prison as a reformatory institution must be the personal discomfort of the prisoner, and it knows of no way in which a rogue can be made more thoroughly, and at the same more wholesomely, uncomfortable than by setting him to honest hard work.

"*Seventh*—That there is a class of criminals composed of youths too old to be admitted to the House of Refuge, and yet so young that for their own good they should not be committed to the County Prison. An intermediary institution should be established similar to the admirable reformatory in operation at Elmira, N. Y.

"*Eighth*—That, as a very large percentage of crime directly results from drunkenness, liquor-dealers be compelled to pay a special tax for the maintenance of reformatories and prisons.

"*Ninth*—That, inasmuch as prisons are for prisoners, it is the opinion of the Grand Jury that they should be built by prisoners. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that two of the finest corridors in the Eastern Penitentiary were built entirely by the convicts confined in that prison, none of whom had any previous training in stone-work."

ARGUING SARA BERNHARDT'S CASE.

THE PLEADINGS FOR AND AGAINST THE ACTRESS IN THE SUIT BROUGHT BY THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

From the Parisian, June 24.

The first chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine was entirely taken up on Friday last with the hearing of the case of the Comédie Française against Mlle. Sara Bernhardt. Maître Allou appeared for the Comédie Française, and Maître Barboux for Mlle. Sara Bernhardt. Maître Allou, who spoke first, explained the three points in the demand of his client, Mr. Perrin, the Administrator-General of the Comédie Française. Mr. Perrin demands (1) the forfeiture by Mlle. Sara Bernhardt of her rights as *sociétaire* of the Comédie Française; (2) the seizure of the forty and odd thousand francs forming the reserve fund left at the theatre by the fugitive artist; (3) 300,000 francs damages. Maître Allou argued that never was a demand better justified. He reminded the court of the circumstances in which Mlle. Sara left the Comédie, to which she was bound by a treaty for 20 years, and how, on the day after the revival of the "Aventurière," she took the pretext of the criticisms of the pen to send in her resignation. Several excuses, he said, had been offered for the actress; no excuse was good. The truth was that Mlle. Sara Bernhardt had engagements elsewhere and a great need of money. "In 1879 she had had a marvelous success at London. Her value as an artist, her elegance as a woman, her talent as a sculptor, almost as a littérateur, had seduced the English public. She received brilliant offers for the following season—the present one—and she accepted them. It is true that she forgot to speak of that new engagement to Mr. Perrin, and to ask of him the indispensable authorization. The administrator of the Comédie Française waited a whole year for the confession of his *pensionnaire*. She took care to say nothing to him, but at the first pretext she was gone. It is thus that Mlle. Sara Bernhardt gave up the envied position of *sociétaire* of the first dramatic scene of France, and the 60,000 francs of income which that situation assured her. To the delicate applause of the Parisians she has preferred the vulgar curiosity of which she is the object abroad. A positive and calculating woman, although she poses for being capricious, she has just signed a new treaty with an American Barnum. She will be exhibited all over America. She will have 2,500 francs a night; the third of the gross receipts up to 15,000 francs; 1,500 francs a week for her lodging and for that of her three chamber-maids. Ah! gentlemen, that is no longer the *pauvre toquée* (poor crazy creature,) who asked pardon of Mr. Labiche for a similar figure. I show you the woman of business, dazzled by gold, who has sold her soul to the devil!" But, continued Maître Allou, "The chastisement will come—it is the dethronement which will soon strike this great talent. Mlle. Sara Bernhardt will be punished for having quitted what, at the Comédie Française, is affectionately called 'la maison.' Over there, in England, in America, she will play, surrounded by 'supers,' and she will not be understood. She can carry away with her her artist's reputation, like an exotic cargo; if her fortune increases her renown will decline. Is she not already, as it were, a *déclassée*?" The sum of 300,000 francs which Mr. Perrin asked for damages, was, said Maître Allou, the sum which had formerly been demanded of Rachel, and in support of the third point of Mr. Perrin's demand he cited the case of Mme. Arnould-Plessy, who had been condemned to pay 100,000 francs damages in similar circumstances.

Maître Barboux, the advocate of Mlle. Sara Bernhardt, did not attempt to justify his client. He devoted himself to pleading extenuating circumstances. Mlle. Sara Bernhardt, he said, had entered the Comédie Française in 1872, at a salary of 6,000 francs. She became a *sociétaire* with a full share in 1877. During eight years she received from the Comédie 179,280 francs and 2 centimes. During those years she created or revived 30 rôles. Maître Barboux pleaded that Mlle. Sara Bernhardt was overworked; that she had been spoiled and pampered by the applause of the public; that at the Comédie she had been replaced with advantage, and that she was sufficiently punished by having abandoned the stage of the Théâtre Française to rivals. The substitute, Brugnon, argued in favor of Mr. Perrin's demand, and the court postponed its judgment until to-morrow.

SMOTHERED IN THEIR BEDS.

A Geneva correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: "A strange occurrence happened a few days ago at St. Cergue, a village in the Jura. The principal room of an auberge there known as the Cerf was lighted by a hanging petroleum-lamp, above which had been placed, for the protection of the ceiling, a metal plate. In course of time the wood-work above the plate became desiccated, and one evening last week it took fire, and when the inn-keeper and his family retired to rest was all aglow—a fact, however, which they do not seem to have noticed. From the ceiling the fire was communicated to the room above, and was first discovered by a neighbor, who, early next morning, observing smoke issuing from the auberge door, gave an alarm, when, as none of the inmates could be roused, the door was broken open. The fire, having gone on smouldering without bursting into flame, had done little material damage, and was easily extinguished; but all the people in the house—the aubergiste, his wife, and sister—were dead. After the manner of country people, who have often a horror of fresh air, they had firmly closed their windows before going to bed, and the smoke, having no exit, had asphyxiated every one of them."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 6, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	149	Moss, bales	32
Bees-wax, pkgs.	13	Crude Turp., bbls.	37
Cotton, bales	1,956	Spirits Turp., bbls.	306
Cotton-s'd-o'ke, bags	500	Rosin, bbls.	2,550
Copper, bbls.	566	Tar, bbls.	11
Copper, cakes	545	Oil-cake, pkgs.	5,370
Eggs, pkgs.	3,183	Pea-nuts, bags	350
Flour, bbls.	33,767	Pork, pkgs.	1,338
Corn-meal, bbls.	180	Beef, pkgs.	156
Wheat, bushels	377,150	Cut-meats, pkgs.	11,432
Corn, bushels	795,000	Lard, tcs.	11,001
Oats, bushels	107,100	Lard, kegs	1,074
Rye, bushels	500	Butter, pkgs.	12,688
Malt, bushels	30,246	Cheese, pkgs.	24,871
Peas, bushels	585	Rice, pkgs.	1,619
Oat-meal, bbls.	125	Rice chaff, bags	124
Flax-seed, bags	200	Starch, pkgs.	4,333
Grease, pkgs.	208	Stearine, pkgs.	300
Hides, No.	1,036	Tallow, pkgs.	1,013
Hides, bales	9	Tobacco, hhds.	1,020
Hops, bales	239	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,084
Lead, pigs	356	Whisky, bbls.	1,360
Leather, sides	24,873	Wool, bales	240

ASHES—A very tame market noted as unchanged prices; Pots, $4 25@$4 50; Pearls, $5 75@$6 50.

BEES-WAX—Dull, with Yellow quoted at 23½c.@25c., as to quality, the latter for very choice.

COAL—Has been attracting comparatively little attention since our last....House Cannel quoted at $11; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $8; Newcastle Gas, $3 75@$4; Scotch and English Steam, $3 75@$4 75; Provincial Gas, $3 75@$4; American Gas, $4 35@$4 75; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4 75@$5 25, and Anthracite within the range of $4 10@$4 45 ₩ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Rio in fair demand at full prices. Sales reported of 4,007 bags by the City of Para on private terms....Receipts of Rio and Santos here for the week, 33,191 bags; sales, 16,344 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 171,890 bags, (of which 35,557 bags Santos,) and at all the distributing ports, 212,016 bags. Stock in second hands here, 30,940 bags, and at Baltimore, 54,224 bags; purchased for United States to July 3, 98,000 bags, (of which 4,000 bags Santos,) making the total visible supply 451,080 bags. Delivered from warehouse during the week, 31,376 bags here, and 12,052 bags at Baltimore....Invoices of Rio, fair to prime, quoted here at 15c.@18c.; Santos, fair to good, 14½c.@15½c....Other kinds moderately sought after, and quoted steady.

COTTON—As the Cotton Exchange stood adjourned from Friday last (July 2) to Wednesday next, (July 7,) in observance of Independence Day, no business transpired to-day. Quotations nominally as last given.

Latest Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	New-Orleans and Gulf.	Texas.
Ordinary	8 7-16	8 7-16	8 7-16
Strict Ordinary	8 15-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
Good Ordinary	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Good Ordinary	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Low Middling	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Low Middling	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Good Middling	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Strict Good Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling Fair	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Fair	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	8 1-16	Low Middling	9 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	8 15-16	Middling	10⅜

FERTILIZERS—A dull market noted in this connection. Values show little change.

FISH—Trade has been devoid of animation. Prices have been somewhat irregular....Dry Cod quoted at $4 62½@$5 ₩ 100 lb.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5@$6 50; Mackerel quoted at $12@$18 for No. 1, the latter rate for extra large; $8 50@$10 50 for No. 2, and $4 50@$7 50 for No. 3 ₩ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 17c.@23c. for scaled, as to size and quality, ₩ box; Dutch Herring, 80c. ₩ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western FLOUR has been more sought after, chiefly in the home trade interest, at generally stronger prices, in several instances, showing an improvement of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,450 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were 1,100 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4@$4 15 for inferior to very choice, mostly at $4 10@$4 35; 800 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, in the range of $5 50@$5 80 for fair to fancy, and South American brands quoted at $5 65@$6 10 for good to fancy, and poor to strictly choice English brands at $4@$4 40, with Winter Wheat Extra, of City Mill product, for Europe, at $4 90@$5 50, as to quality; 3,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots at $4 10@$6 for very inferior to choice, chiefly at $4 15@$5 50, (fancy lots held higher;) 2,300 bbls. do. do., straight Extras, these at $5 45@$5 75 for inferior to strictly choice, (mostly at $5 55@$5 60,) fancy brands held higher; 1,300 bbls. Patent do. at from $5 85@$8 25 for poor to fancy, mainly at $6 50@$8, (850 bbls. choice went at $7 80@$7 85;) 4,200 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras at from $4 75@$6 25, mostly at $5@$5 55, of which 2,400 bbls. for shipment at $5@$5 60; Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $5 25@$8 25, the latter for fancy; 500 bbls. fancy went at $8@$8 25;) 1,700 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 30@$4 for poor to very choice Spring, and $3 40@$4 for inferior to very choice Winter Wheat, (300 bbls. very choice Ohio went at $4,) and $4 05 for fancy; equal to 3,100 bbls. No. 2, these at $2 40@$3 15 for poor to very choice Spring, and $2 65@$3 20 for poor to very choice Winter, and up to $3 40@$3 45 for fancy....Unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 85@$5 25, mostly Extras at $3 50@$4 25....Southern Flour dull but firm; 250 bbls. went, in lots, chiefly Extras, at $4 60@$6 for fair to very fancy, mostly at $5 25@$5 75....RYE FLOUR quiet, with sales noted of 300 bbls., in lots, mainly fair to choice Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 80, and very fancy as high as $5....CORN-MEAL moderately sought after, with Brandywine quoted at $2 15; ordinary to very good Yellow Western at $2 50@$2 75, and fancy do. at $3....Sales reported of 500 bbls., in lots of which 450 bbls. Yellow Western within our range; and 250 bbls. Brandywine at $3 15....Corn-meal, in bags in more request at a further slight improvement, including coarse City on the basis of 95c....The past week's exports of Flour from the Atlantic ports were to the amount of 59,200 bbls., of which 40,700 bbls. to the United Kingdom.

FRUIT—A slow trade has been again reported at about previous figures.

WHEAT—Winter Wheat has been more active for shipment and on speculative account, but very unsettled as to price, leaving off generally higher than on Saturday. No. 2 Red was the prominent feature in the dealings, opening at a reduction of about ¼c.@1c. a bushel, (prompt deliveries yielding most,) but toward the close rallying very sharply, on prompt deliveries fully 1½c.@2c., and on options 1c.@1½c. a bushel, from the lowest figure of the day....White has been in moderately active request, and, though opening also heavily, closed decidedly stronger....A livelier inquiry has been reported for Spring Wheat, almost wholly on export account, at a further advance of about ¼c.@1c. a bushel, closing very firmly on much lighter offerings....Western reports were of variable markets, the latest of renewed buoyancy....Cable advices were also of a more favorable tenor....Sales have been reported of 1,157,000 bushels, of which 460,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 91,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 13½@$1 14¼, closing at $1 14¼, (against $1 14 on Friday last;) 24,000 bushels do., July options, at $1 11½@$1 11¾, closing at $1 11¾ bid and $1 12 asked, (against $1 11 bid on Friday evening;) 16,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 05, closing at $1 05, (against $1 03½ bid on Friday evening;) 1,800 bushels No. 2 White at $1 11@$1 11¼; 6,400 bushels ungraded White at $1 10@$1 13; 136,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 18@$1 20, closing at $1 19½ bid and $1 20 asked, (against $1 19 on Friday last;) 296,080 bushels do., July options, at $1 13@$1 14½, closing at $1 14½, (against $1 14¼ asked on Friday evening;) 224,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 08¼@$1 10, closing at $1 09½, (against $1 09 asked on Friday evening;) 32,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 07½@$1 08½, closing at $1 08½ bid, (against $1 08 on Friday evening;) 900 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 15; 34,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 06@$1 19½; 500 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 17@$1 17¼; 1,900 bushels ungraded new crop Amber Ohio (taken by a City miller) at $1 17; 180,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee and hard Spring at $1 08@$1 09, chiefly at $1 09, (against $1 09 on Friday last;) 12,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, in lots, at $1 03@$1 04; 24,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 03@$1 04....The past week's exports of Wheat from the Atlantic ports reached 1,904,000 bushels, of which 1,477,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, and 1,316,000 bushels to the Continent.

CORN—An unusually brisk business has been reported to-day, for prompt and forward delivery, but at irregular prices; prompt deliveries receding ¼c.@¾c. a bushel, on free and urgent offerings, while options on No. 2 opened a shade cheaper and rallied again near the close....Sales have been reported of 888,000 bushels, (of which 443,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, early deliveries, about 333,000 bushels at 49¼c.@50c., nearly all 50c., closing at about 50c.; New-York No. 2, July options, 240,000 bushels at 48⅞c.@49c., closing at 49c. bid, (against 49c. on Friday;) do. special deliveries in July, 130,000 bushels at 48⅞c.; do., August options, 152,000 bushels, at 49c.@49¼c., closing at 49⅛c.; New-York steamer Mixed, 48c.@48¼c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, 46c.@51c., as to quality; No. 3 at 46c.@47c.; No. 2 White at 53½c.; Round Yellow, about 3,000 bushels, from store, at 61c.... The past week's exports of corn from the Atlantic ports reached 4,065,000 bushels, of which 1,813,000 bushels to the United Kingdom, 2,240,000 bushels to the Continent.

OATS—Have been again advanced sharply, on a reduced offering and active demand. The dealings indicated an improvement of about 1c.@1½c. a bushel, in instances as much as 2c. a bushel....Sales have been reported since our last of 115,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 300 bushels, at 43c., (against 41c. on Friday;) New-York No. 2 White, 16,000 bushels, at 39c.@39½c., closing at about 39½c.; New-York No. 2, White, 11,600 bushels, at 38c.@37½c., closing at 37½c. asked and 37c. bid; New-York No. 1, 5,000 bushels, at 36⅝c.; New-York No. 2, 46,000 bushels, at 36c.@36¼c., closing at 36⅛c. asked; do., July, 5,600 bushels, at 35½c., closing at 35½c. bid; No. 3, 3,200 bushels, at 35c.; White Western, ungraded, 14,000 bushels, at 37c.@44c., as to quality; Mixed do., 7,200 bushels, at 31½c.@37c.; White State, 4,000 bushels, at 40c.@43c.; Mixed State, 300 bushels, at 37c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 36½c.

RYE—Very quiet, and quoted weak and irregular; prime Western, August delivery, quoted again at 75c.; prompt deliveries at 80c. bid, and up to 85c. asked.

BARLEY—Very dull; values altogether nominal.

BARLEY-MALT—Restricted business noted, with prices quoted about as before; six-rowed State last sold at $1 and two-rowed State at 85c.

FEED—Has been more sought after at hardening prices, with 40-lb. quoted at $15 50@$16 50, chiefly at $16; 60-lb. at $16@$16 50; 80-lb. at $16 50@$17 50; 100-lb. at $18@$21; Sharps at $21@$22 50....The exports hence since June 25 embrace 16,650 bbls. and 40,150 sacks Flour, 2,063,600 bushels Wheat, 2,399,000 bushels Corn, and 147,550 bushels Oats.

STOCK OF GRAIN—The stock of Grain at this port is reported at 1,520,213 bushels Wheat, (against 1,185,509 bushels on Monday of the preceding week,) 440,977 bushels Corn, 73,868 bushels Rye, 26,425 bushels Barley, 215,075 bushels Malt, 623,112 bushels Oats, 57,062 bushels Peas....The aggregate amount of Grain in store is 2,956,230 bushels, as against 2,588,390 bushels last Monday, 2,581,638 bushels July 7, 1879, and 3,506,383 bushels July 8, 1878.

HEMP—Further sales reported of 1,000 bales Manila, from store, at 7c., and 4,500 bales Jute Butts at 2⅛c. Market steady.

HIDES—The movement is yet spiritless, though the advantage as to price continues in favor of purchasers.

MOLASSES—A quiet but firm market noted, on the basis of 36½c. for 50 test Refining Cuba.

NAILS—Dealings have been light in nearly all kinds, on the basis of $3@$3 10 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 50@$4 65 for Clinch, ₩ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin in limited request at about previous figures; Strained quoted at $1 42½@$1 50, and other grades proportionately....Tar dull; quoted as before....City Pitch quiet at $1 85@$2....Spirits Turpentine moderately sought after at lower prices, with merchantable quoted as closing at 27½c.; sales reported of 300 bbls. at 27½c.

OILS—The market shows rather more firmness, on less urgent offerings of the leading kinds, which, however, are without notable animation.

PETROLEUM—Refined in light stock and wanted at hardening prices; quoted for early delivery at 10⅛c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 12½c.@13¼c. for standard to fancy brands....Crude quoted early at 7½c.@7¾c., in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 7¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 10¼c.... The Petroleum Exchange held no session to-day.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been in fair demand, and quoted generally much stronger in price....A fairly active inquiry noted for Mess PORK for prompt delivery; quoted at $12 35@$13; sales reported of 660 bbls., including new at $12 35@$13....And in the option line, Western Mess in request at an advance of about 25c.@35c., with July options closing at $12 65, August at $12 75; September at $12.... October at $12 12; sales of 1,250 bbls., August, at $12 60@$12 75, and 750 bbls., for September, at $12 75@$12....DRESSED HOGS attracted more attention, with City quoted at 6c.@6¼c., and Pigs at 6¼c....A fair business noted in CUT-MEATS at unchanged quotations....Sales of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 5c. for 9-lb. average, and 7½c. for 11-lb. average....Bacon moderately sought after, with Long Clear quoted at 7⅛c.; Short Clear at 7¼c....Western Steam LARD has been in fair demand for early delivery at firmer prices, closing, for contract grade, at $7 30@$7 32½; sales of 325 tcs. at $7 25@$7 32½....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard met with a readier sale at a shade higher prices, with July closing at $7 30; August at $7 25@$7 32½; September at $7 32½@$7 35; October at $7 35@$7 42½; seller the remainder of the year, $7 20@$7 22½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 1,250 tcs., for July delivery, at $7 17½@$7 30; 4,000 tcs., August, at $7 25@$7 27½; 2,250 tcs., September, at $7 30@$7 35; 2,750 tcs., October, at $7 40@$7 45; 1,750 tcs., year option, at $7 20@$7 22½....City Steam Lard in more request; quoted at the close at $7 15; sales of 250 tcs. at $7 15....Refined Lard wanted; quoted, for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $7 75, with sales noted of 700 tcs....BEEF has been in demand in a jobbing way at from $10 50@$11 for Packet; $9 50 for Plain Mess; $10 for Extra Mess; and tierced Beef quoted thus: City Extra India Mess, $18; Philadelphia do., $16....BEEF HAMS attracted a fair share of attention, with Prime Western quoted at $21 50 for new, and $18@$21 for old....BUTTER moderately active at about previous figures....CHEESE in active request, at a further sharp rise, with fancy factories quoted at the close up to 9½c.@9⅝c....EGGS selling to a moderate extent at from 11c.@14c. for good to strictly fancy marks.... TALLOW in demand, with sales noted of 160,000 lb. at 6c.@6¼c. for prime....STEARINE quiet, with City quoted at 10c. and Western at 9¼c.

RICE—Has been attracting a moderate share of attention, with Carolina, fair to good, quoted at 6¼c.@7c., prime to choice, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Rangoon, $3 17½@$3 20 for old and new, duty paid; do., 3c.@3¼c., in bond.

SALT—Most kinds have been comparatively slow of sale within our previous range....Liverpool ground quoted at 75c.; Liverpool fine at $1 10@$2 50, from store; Cadiz, 25c.; Mediterranean, 23c.@25c.

SALTPETRE—Inactive at from 5½c.@6¾c. for Crude.

SOAP—Has been moderately dealt in since our last, wholly in a jobbing way, including Castile quoted at 6½c.; Colgate's Family, 7½c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—A restricted movement noted, with values quoted as before.

STARCH—Quiet, with Corn, in bbls. and bxs., quoted steady at 3½c.@3⅝c.; Potato, 4c.@4½c.

SUMAC—Has been inactive, including Sicily at from $80@$75 for inferior to fancy, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $55.

SUGARS—Raw quiet since our last on the basis of 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to good Refining, with sales reported of no invoices....Refined in fair request, with Cut-loaf quoted at 10¾c.; Crushed, 10¾c.; Powdered, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Granulated, 10¼c.@10⅛c.; Soft White, 9⅞c.@10c.; Soft Yellow, 8¼c.@9⅝c.

TEAS—Sales noted of 700 half-chests Green on private terms. Market unchanged.

TOBACCO—Attracted a moderate share of attention, with the leading kinds quoted essentially unchanged....We quote Kentucky Leaf thus: Common Lugs at 4c.@4½c.; good at 5c.@5½c.; low Leaf at 6c.@6½c.; medium at 7c.@8½c.; good at 7½c.@10½c.; fine at 9c.@10c.; selections at 13c....And Seed Leaf crop of 1879, thus: New-England, Havana Seed, 15c.@25c.; New-England, Wrappers, fine, 25c.@30c.; New-England, Seconds, 10c.@13c.; New-England, Fillers, 5½c.@7c.; Pennsylvania, assorted lots, fine, 18c.@22c.; Ohio, assorted lots, 7½c.@10c.; Wisconsin, assorted lots, 7c.@10c.; Wisconsin, Havana Seed, 15c.@18c....And Spanish Tobacco, crop of 1879, thus: Havana Fillers—Common, 80c.@85c.; good, 88c.@95c.; fine, $1@$1 10; superior, $1 15@$1 25; Yara, I. and II. Cuts, assorted, 70c.@75c.; II. Cuts, 95c.@$1 05....And Manufactured Tobacco, thus: Black Work—Common and medium, in bond, 12c.@15c.; good and fine, in bond, 16c.@18c.; Bright Work—Common and medium, in bond, 15c.@19c.; good and fine, in bond, 21c.@35c....Sales have been reported of 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4c.@14c.; 350 cases 1879 New-England, Seconds and Fillers, 10c.@11c.; 50 cases sundries, 7c.@18c.; 200 bales Havana, 90c.@$1 10.

WHISKY—Yet wholly nominal here.

FREIGHTS—A good demand prevailed for accommodation for Grain—rates on which were quoted stronger—in the instance of steam room for British ports showing an advance of ½d.@¾d. ₩ bushel. The offerings of Provisions were again on a comparatively liberal scale and at full figures. Less inquiry has been noted for tonnage for Petroleum, partly due to the very meagre supply of Oil available and the higher range of quotations. The Petroleum Exchange was not in session to-day. Tonnage for Lumber, Ice, Coal, and general cargo has been sought after to a fair extent, but the bidding has been unsatisfactory, and negotiations have been making slow progress. Reports of the prevalence of sickness at various points in the West Indies worked seriously against business for that destination....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,100 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@¼d., mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 5-32d.@3-16d.; 2,350 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 4½d. (part through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s.;) 4,100 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, and part for forward shipment, at 15s. 3d.@20s., by outport steamers as low as 16s. 3d.@17s. 6d.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.; 4,700 pkgs. Provisions, at 22s. 6d.@30s., (mainly through freight, and as low as 23s. 6d. ₩ ton by outport steamers, quoted, through, at from 25c.@35c. ₩ 100 lb., as to routes,) 1,500 bxs. Bacon, of local shipment, at 30s., and in tcs. and bbls., to 50s. at [illegible] at 33s. 9d.; 1,200 pkgs. Butter and 2,000 pkgs. Cheese at 40s.; 2,200 pkgs. Butter, in refrigerator, (of National Line,) at 100s.; 10 tons Leather at 50s.; 450 tons Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 22s. 6d.; 3,730 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 15s.@22s. 6d. (Canned Goods, by regular lines, at 22s. 6d.;) Tobacco quoted at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; 1,000 cases Grape Sugar at 20s. And, by sail, 700 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at 3-16d.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d. ₩ 60 lb. Also, a British ship, 1,506 tons, hence, with general cargo, to load on berth at current rates....FOR LONDON—By steam, 2,200 bbls. Flour reported within the range of 2s. 3d.@2s. 7½d., mostly through freight, by outport steamers as low as 2s. 3d.; 300 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, at 17s. 6d.@21s. 3d., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 17s. 6d.; 38,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d.; 2,000 bushels do. at 7½d., closing at 7¾d.; 1,300 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, reported at 40s.@45s., mostly at 40s.; 2,100 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton, (by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.,) and 5s. 9d.@6s. ₩ tierce and 4s.@4s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; 350 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@35s.; 2,400 pkgs. Measurement Goods at from 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d., by regular lines and 22s. 6d. by outside steamers,) and proportionately to other ports via London. And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in bbls., at 1s. 9d.@2s.; do., in sacks, at 17s. 6d.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d. ₩ 60 lb.; 300 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 12s. 6d.@15s. 3d.; equal to 150 tons Heavy Goods at 15s.@20s. 3d.; 300 tons Oil-cake at 16s. 3d....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 3,600 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.@3s. 6d., mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s. 6d.@3s.; 3,500 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight and forward shipment, at 21s. 3d.@25s., (by outport steamers as low as 21s. 3d., with room for Grain quoted, as before, at 7d.@7¼d., but without further shipments noted;) 300 pkgs. Butter and 3,000 bxs. Cheese reported within the range of 40s.@45s., local shipments at 40s.; small lots of Leather at 50s.; Provisions, in lots, at 30s.@35s., (by outport steamers as low as 27s. 6d.,) and 5s. 9d.@6s. ₩ tierce and 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; equal to 400 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 27s. 6d.@35s., and Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ₩ ton. And, by sail, 28,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.; 10 tons Tallow at 27s. 6d., and 2 car-loads of Linseed-cake at 25s....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 250 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 9d.; small lots of do., in sacks, at 25s.; 500 pkgs. Butter and 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. 6d.; equal to 280 tons general cargo, in lots, including Heavy Goods at 25s. 6d.@30s.; Canned Goods at 30s....FOR HULL—By steam, 1,500 pkgs. Provisions at 30s....FOR LEITH—By steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8d....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM—A British bark, 900 tons, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., (option of the East Coast of Ireland direct at 4s. 1½d.,) and two British steam-ships, (to arrive,) with Grain, from Baltimore, reported within the range of 5s. 6d.@6s., (closing at the latter as the current quotation)....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—Two British steam-ships, (to arrive,) hence, with, respectively, about 9,000 and 8,500 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. 4½d., (with all tonnage of average carrying capacity quoted here at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d., but not in much request at the moment for the specified destination;) three foreign barks, (to arrive,) hence, with, respectively, about 4,800, 4,500, and 3,700 quarters do., from do., at 5s. 1½d.@5s. 3d.; a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) with about 7,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 4½d.; four foreign barks, with, respectively, about 4,000, 3,500, 3,500, and 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 4s. 10½d.@5s.; three do., with, respectively, about 4,700, 4,000, 3,500, and 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 5s.@5s. 6d., (the latter an extreme,) with Continental options; six do., (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 5,300, 5,000, 4,800, 4,500, 4,800, and 3,800 quarters do., from do., at 5s.@5s. 4½d., (with Continental options;) three British steam-ships, (to arrive,) with, respectively, about 9,500, 8,500, and 7,800 quarters do. from do., at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d., (the latter an extreme)....FOR THE CONTINENT—Four foreign barks, with, respectively, about 7,000, 5,000, 4,000, and 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s.@5s. 3d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 700 bales Cotton on private terms, quoted at 9-16c.; 24,000 bushels Wheat, forward shipment, on private terms, quoted at 30c. asked; 1,800 pkgs. Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; 1,500 pkgs. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@30s., (part through freight.) And by sail, sundry lots of general cargo, including Heavy Goods, reported within the range of 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d., and of Measurement Goods at 10s. 3d.@30s....FOR MARSEILLES—By steam, 500 sacks Flour at 40s.; 700 pkgs. Provisions at 45s. 6d....FOR ST. NAZAIRE—An Austrian bark, 536 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 10½d....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 1,000 sacks Flour reported at 26s.; 32,000 bushels Grain reported on private terms, quoted at 9d.@9½d.; 2,000 pkgs. Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 32s. 6d.; 1,000 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@30s. And by sail, equal to 150 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 25s., and Measurement Goods at 15s.@20s....FOR BREMEN—By steam-ship Donau, 300 bales Cotton at ½c.; 16,000 bushels Corn at 1.10 reichsmarks; 350 tcs. Lard at 1.50 do.; 400 bxs. Bacon at 60c., (through rate;) 100 bbls. Beef at 5 reichsmarks; 40 pkgs. Casings at 1.60 do.; 300 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 32.50 do.; 50 cases Tobacco at 1½ do.; 200 bales do. at 5 do.; 100 tons Measurement Goods at 70@90 do. Also, a Norwegian bark, 445 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 6d., and a German ship, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported on private terms, quoted at 3s. 6d....FOR HAMBURG—By steam, 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 1.35@1.40 reichsmarks. And, by sail, sundry lots of Provisions and other Heavy Goods at 26s. 3d.@30s....FOR ROTTERDAM—By steam, 300 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 37s. 6d. Also, an Italian bark, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 10½d.; and a Norwegian bark, with Lubricating Oil, from Boston, (reported as a recent contract,) at 3s. 6d....FOR COPENHAGEN—A British ship, 1,126 tons, hence, with about 8,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d.; another, 1,024 tons, hence, with 7,500 quarters do. at 5s....FOR THE BALTIC—An American bark, 514 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 7d.... FOR GIBRALTAR—By sail, further shipments of 500 bbls. Flour at 60c....FOR OPORTO—A Portuguese bark, 526 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported as loading, in part, on owner's account.... FOR ADELAIDE—An American bark, 656 tons, with Locomotives, &c., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....FOR PORT ELIZABETH—An American brig, 402 tons, hence, with general cargo reported on private terms....FOR THE CANARY ISLANDS—An American bark, 499 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....FOR SANTOS—A bark, with Flour, &c., from Baltimore, reported, but without confirmation....FOR BARBADOS—An American brig, 315 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,550....FOR ST. THOMAS AND CARUPANO—A British brig, 173 tons, hence, with general cargo at $1,300....FOR SAN FRANCISCO—A ship, 1,457 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, in regular line, at current rates....FOR NEW-ORLEANS—A ship, 354 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,500....Coastwise Lumber, Coal, and Ice freights moderately active at full previous quotations.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 6.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 188 bales; exports, coastwise, 42 bales; sales, 12 bales; stock, 5,098 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 6.—Cotton—Fair demand; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 87 bales; gross, 233 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 78,138 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 6.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 24 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,507 bales.

MOBILE, July 6.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; exports, coastwise, 186 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 6,463 bales.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9½c.; receipts, 351 bales; shipments, 678 bales; sales, 70 bales; stock, 13,075 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 6.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅜c.; net receipts, 39 bales; stock, 3,281 bales.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—5th and 7th cols.
AUCTION SALES—Seventh Page—7th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
CITY HOUSES TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—7th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Seventh Page—6th col.
COUNTRY BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—5th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—7th col.
DIVIDENDS—Sixth Page—7th col.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—2d and 4th cols.
FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—5th, 6th, and 7th cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—2d col.
INSTRUCTION—Seventh Page—4th col.
MARBLE MANTELS—Seventh Page—5th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—7th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Seventh Page—5th col.
MUSICAL—Seventh Page—7th col.
POLITICAL—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Seventh Page—7th col.
PUBLIC NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—2d col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—5th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Sixth Page—7th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—2d & 3d cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STEAMBOATS—Seventh Page—6th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—5th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.
THE TURF—Seventh Page—7th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Sixth Page—7th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Our Goblins.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—Minstrelsy.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
THE AQUARIUM—Germania. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,238 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of The *Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for-to-day, in this region, occasional rain, followed by clearing weather, winds mostly north-westerly, stationary temperature, and higher barometer.

The Campbell County (Ga.) "moonshiners" are so thoroughly supported by public sentiment that they are able to cause the arrest of the internal revenue officers upon whom they fired. The officers, while searching for illicit stills in the vicinity of Red Oak, were fired at by the "moonshiners," whereupon the latter circulated the report that they were first assaulted by the officers while peaceably traveling along a road, through the bushes. This preposterous tale was sent North before the real facts could be told. The revenue officers have been repeatedly attacked in this lawless neighborhood, and were fired upon several times in this particular case before they returned the fire in which one of the "moonshiners" was killed. The State of Georgia very naturally stops in to shield the law-breakers by arresting the revenue officers. Southern Democratic leaders sedulously cultivate the notion that United States officers are the emissaries of a foreign power.

By way of reinforcing previous statements of the condition of affairs in the Second Internal Revenue District of Georgia, Collector Clark transmits to Washington some striking figures. It appears that 630 of the "virtuous and law-abiding" citizens of the district have been arrested for breaking the Revenue laws during a single year. The officers, during that period, destroyed 190 illicit stills, and *the virtuous and law-abiding citizens* killed two revenue officers by way of reprisal. The law must be enforced, and the examples cited from reports of revenue agents in Tennessee show what can be done in this direction. A healthy public sentiment in favor *of obedience to law has* been created in that State, and the revenue in a single district has been increased $200,000. This desirable change has been effected in the face of organized opposition similar to that which now disgraces the Second Georgia District.

The success of the Pan-Bulgarian agitation which has been fanned into life in various Balkan capitals would be the triumph of the treaty of San Stefano over the treaty of Berlin, of Russian intrigue over the diplomatic astuteness of the combined powers, and, in its local and ethnological aspects, of right principles over selfish interest. In erecting the great Principality of Bulgaria, Russia gained a quasi littoral on the Ægean, which the Berlin congress took from her by cutting Bulgaria in two along the line of the Balkans, and making the southern half a Province of Turkey under the name of Eastern Roumelia. This was the most essential point in which the congress modified the treaty of San Stefano. The Pan-Bulgarian party now seeks to reunite these sundered States, and to add to them on the south what is left of Thrace and Macedonia. Neither the powers nor the Porte will readily assent to this scheme. It would reduce the European possessions of the Sultan to the outlying districts around Constantinople and the northern half of Albania, and the latter, being entirely cut off, would speedily assert its independence or fall into the hands of Austria. With a danger like this threatening him, it is not to be wondered at that the Sultan decides to resist the decree of the Berlin conference, and to retain his hold of Epirus and Thessaly. The Eastern question has never in all its long history presented a wider variety of interesting possibilities than at the present moment.

The Greenback candidate for President, Congressman Weaver, thinks that he and his "cause" are greatly misunderstood in this part of the Republic. When he goes into New-England he will tell the solid men of Boston that the Greenbackers insist that the value of money consists in its limitation. If, as we presume, Mr. Weaver means that the value of money consists in a limitation of its volume, and that that volume should be restricted with much caution, he will not be welcomed with cordiality by the Maine Greenbackers. And if the Greenback candidate for President of the United States really desires to set himself right before the people, he should not waste his eloquence in the wilds of Texas, but tarry in the North Atlantic States, where the people have been led to believe that he has not yet made up his mind how *much money the Government can print be*fore the machinery should be allowed to rest.

It was not likely that the reappearance of the two Tammany Commissioners, Smith and Nichols, on the Board of Police, would be hailed with enthusiasm by the Irving Hall faction of the Democracy. And now it appears that the latter are preparing to push their old claim that they, as the "regular Democracy," shall select the Democratic Inspectors and Poll Clerks at the next election. It would certainly be a severe strain on that delightful harmony which John Kelly insists does prevail in the ranks of the New-York Democracy if Gen. Smith and Mr. Nichols should be forced to recognize Tammany as a mere irregular section of the party. But as the Anti-Tammany men have been acknowledged as the representatives of the regular Democracy, their claim has a sound basis. Tammany's answer will probably be that a true patriot like himself cannot recognize any difference between Tammany and so-called Anti-Tammany Democrats.

THE MILITARY CANDIDATE.

Much indignation has been expressed in the Democratic journals because the nomination of a Major-General by their party has been criticised as incongruous. They protest that, so far from being incongruous, it was the natural outcome of their ardent and consistent love for the Union, that it was a complete reply to the charge that they are in sympathy with secession, or with the present prejudices of those who formerly advocated secession. They insist, as does Senator Bayard, with charming naïveté, that now the "bloody shirt must be folded away."

On the surface this view of things is plausible enough. No one can really object with reason to Gen. Hancock as a soldier, or, as he believes in Democratic ideas, as a Democratic candidate. But there is incongruity in the affair, nevertheless, because, while the nomination is set up as a complete answer to all charges of prejudice against the Union as it is, against the constitutional amendments, and against the equal rights of all citizens in the Southern States, it is, in reality, no answer at all. It is not a reason for folding away the "bloody shirt"; in other words, for exposing accurately the persecution to which opponents of Democracy are subjected in the South, because Gen. Hancock is in no way to be relied on to stop such persecution, and is not himself free from the prejudices which his nomination is supposed to disprove. If he had been nominated solely as a distinguished Union soldier, the fact would have had some weight. But he was nominated, not in *that character, but because, being an* eminent soldier, he was supposed to be in close sympathy with the tendencies and the *feelings of his party. It was as a soldier* who "embarrassed reconstruction," who acted in New-Orleans, not according to the law he was sent to administer, nor according to the orders of his superior in command, but according to the advice of men who were seeking to set up within the Union and under its protection the detestable system which they had undertaken to establish by breaking up the Union. This was what recommended him to the Cincinnati Convention. We cannot imagine that Convention as having chosen Gen. Sheridan to bear the banner of the Democratic Party, yet he is a far more able soldier and a more conspicuous Union commander than Hancock. But the man who "set up his little battle flag" in Louisiana, as a sign that all men should, so far as he could bring it about, enjoy equal rights, and that the abominable system of slavery should not survive under another name within the protection of the United States Army, was not the man whom a Democratic Convention could tolerate.

Thus it will be seen that there is a touch of false pretense in his nomination, which, however, deceives no one. No one supposes that the Democratic Party in power under Hancock would be very different from—certainly not better than—it would be under Tilden or Hendricks or Seymour. There never was a party whose solidarity was more complete, in which the machinery of politics was more thoroughly effective, over which a leader not in sympathy with the party sentiment would be more powerless. Gen. Hancock's nomination changes nothing in the purposes of the men, who, with unity of purpose and inflexible resolution, determine the course of the party. These men are the Southern managers. They are the only ones who know what they want beyond all doubt or equivocation, and mean to have it. On every other question than that of protecting Southern Democrats in their control of the Southern States there are differences in the Democratic Party. There are soft-money men and hard-money men, there are free-traders and protectionists, there are advocates of subsidies and opponents of them, but there are no Democrats, no matter what their section or how high or humble their position in the party, who are not unreservedly committed to Democratic supremacy in the South. They call it "home rule"; they insist that it involves no injustice to any one; they regard it as the natural order of things of which no one has any right to complain; but, whatever phrases they may use, which one of them would raise a finger to secure fair elections or an impartial administration of the laws south of Mason and Dixon's line?

The fact that Gen. Hancock, who fought gallantly for the Union, is their candidate does not change all this. The determining force in the party counsels is not altered either in its seat or its direction. It remains with that compact, united, energetic body of Southern politicians who intend that the Democratic Party shall, if possible, maintain them in the power which they have seized upon by a series of the most outrageous and undemocratic usurpations. Gen. Hancock would be in their hands, so far as the American people know him, as clay in the hands of the potter. If he had the native strength of character, he is not known to have any desire, to resist them. There is every reason to suppose that he shares their prejudices, sympathizes with their general purposes, and is blind to their real character. His nomination, therefore, is not in any sense a refutation of the common belief that the Democratic Party will, if it can, sustain *the Southern leaders in the policy which* they have adopted. On the contrary, it was undoubtedly made with the consent and at the behest of these leaders.

AN ITEM OF THE TAX-LIST.

The most significant item in the tax-list of this City, just submitted by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to the Aldermen as a Board of Supervisors, is not the increase of nearly fifty millions in the valuation of real and personal property, but the decrease of nearly two and a half millions in that of bank shares. Any one who has taken notice of the marked revival in building and improvement on real estate, especially in the up-town wards, and of the advance in rents and market value of this class of property all over the City, was prepared to expect a large increase in the valuation for the purpose of taxation. This improvement was a result to be anticipated from the revival of general prosperity in business, and the corresponding and somewhat greater increase in the valuation of personal property has been produced by the same causes. But what is to be said of the falling off, at the same time and under the same circumstances, in the amount of taxable bank capital? New-York is eminently a commercial city. On its commercial activity and facilities its prosperity mainly depends. Banking is an important part of the machinery of commerce. As trade increases the operations of banks multiply, and they have occasion to employ larger amounts of capital, in order to afford the facilities which constitute their peculiar function. If they are in any way cramped or discouraged in doing this, all business is more or less hampered and kept back from its normal development. If they suffer from no burdensome restrictions, they not only respond promptly to the demand for greater facilities, but furnish an actual stimulus to the activity which is induced by other causes.

But at a time when business is active and increasing, and the value of property is enhancing at a rapid rate, we find that in this great commercial city, the centre of the exchanges of the country, the aggregate valuation of bank shares—in other words, the amount of bank capital in use—is falling off. For this there must be some cause outside of the nominal working of the laws of trade. This course is suggested by the appearance of this item in the tax-list. If we turn to the rate of taxation of banks in the past, a rate that will be substantially maintained this year, we find the incubus which is crushing upon this important part of the machinery of our commerce and clogging its movements. In the first place, the Federal tax upon the national banks of this City amounts to more than 2 per cent. of their *capital every year. To this the State adds* nearly 3 per cent., subjecting them to the tremendous burden of about 5 per cent. *The consequence has been seen in a steady* decline for several years in the amount of capital invested in this branch of business. The capital of the banks of this City in 1872 was over $84,000,000; in 1880 it is little more than $60,000,000. A single comparison will serve to emphasize the significance of this fact. In Boston, where the tax is little more than one-half as great, the bank capital during the same period shows an increase, not great, but still an increase. With a population three times as great as that of Boston, with a volume of trade still larger in proportion, with bank clearings of twelve times the volume, and with its position as the centre of exchanges for the Western Continent, New-York has only about $11,000,000 more invested in banks than that provincial city.

These simple facts show what our rural legislators have been doing to promote the greatness of the American Metropolis. They have been binding its banking interests unmercifully with the strangling bands of taxation, and they have shown a disposition to draw them tighter instead of affording relief. That business has not yet suffered more than it has is due to the fact that foreign capital has found its way into this market to relieve it from asphyxia. It has heretofore been subject only to the national tax of one-half of 1 per cent., but our Legislature has found it out, and by a law recently signed has put another half per cent. upon it, while endeavoring to thrust the national banks back into the ligatures from which the decision of the Supreme Court promised to release them. The only relief afforded by the new law is in extending the privilege of deduction for debt, so as to apply it to bank shares as a part of the personal property of the holders. The relief is insignificant, and will not perceptibly lighten the burden which is crushing an all-important agency of our commerce. Will the assessment of bank shares this year under the old law or that of the future under the new law bear the test applied last Winter by the Supreme Court of the United States? The capital which they represent cannot be taxed at a higher rate than "other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens." Looking again at the tax-list, we find that the valuation of personal property other than bank shares is less than one-sixth that of real estate, while it is a demonstrable fact that the classes of property which it covers amount in the aggregate of value in any commercial community to a sum fully as great as that of the real estate upon or in connection with which it is owned or employed. Bank shares are assessed at their full value. Is the "other moneyed capital" represented in personal property assessed and taxed at as great a rate? Again, laws have been passed laying special taxes on corporations and various aggregations of capital which bear no comparison with that imposed upon bank shares. Does this conform to the spirit of the national law? The banks of this City propose to find an answer to these questions. A large number of suits have been brought against the Tax Commissioners to have the levy of this year set aside. It is almost a question of life and death for the banks, and it is a matter of no small moment to all the business interests of the City, and if we cannot get rational legislation in this State, it will be something if its oppressive laws can be set aside by the courts.

MR. BEECHER'S SECESSION.

If the report of Mr. Beecher's Fourth of July sermon, which appeared in the one morning paper of this City which still pro*fesses confidence in him, is true, he has* definitely rejected orthodox Christianity, and is henceforth to be classed among Rationalists. Mr. Beecher is reported to have said: "It is a gigantic lie, told with much circumstantiality, that men were created perfect and then fell; that in Adam and Eve the human race fell all around. * * * God did not make a bad job and then paint it pretty and plaster it up. * * * In a sense God made laws to be broken. * * * The idea is to be disclaimed and trampled under foot that men must do thus and thus or be destroyed. * * * I don't hold the theory of the Atonement. * * * I reject the Mosaic economy, and take a larger view of Christ's work. * * * The truths of the Bible are not to be swallowed whole, but to be sifted." No injustice is done to Mr. Beecher by omitting, for the sake of brevity, the context of the sentences quoted. If words have any meaning, Mr. Beecher last Sunday morning proclaimed his rejection of the Christian religion, and his acceptance of a Rationalism more vague but not less anti-Christian than that of Theodore Parker.

Undoubtedly, many men have felt it to be "a hard saying" that in Adam all men sinned. The story of the fall as told in Genesis seems to them much more like a myth than like history, and they cannot understand the justice of practically holding the whole human race responsible for the fault of its remote ancestors. And yet the Christian religion is based upon the story that Mr. Beecher calls "a gigantic lie." That religion teaches that by the fall of Adam the nature of man became corrupt, and that the race can be saved only through the Atonement made by Christ. Mr. Beecher cannot call the story of the Fall a gigantic lie and proclaim his disbelief in the Atonement and at the same time hold on to the rest of Christianity. He might as well cut away the trunk and roots of a pear tree and expect that the branches would remain unsupported in the air and bear blossoms and fruit. He can believe that a clever Jewish impostor taught what was in many respects an admirable system of morality, but there is nothing left of the religion taught by Christ when both the Fall and the Atonement are eliminated from it. Either the dogmas of the Fall and the Atonement are true and Christianity is a divine revelation or they are false and Christianity is an impposture and Christ was a clever, but assuredly not a truthful, Jew.

There is nothing new in Mr. Beecher's disbelief. The assertion that the Fall was a "bad job," and the Atonement the "paint" and "plaster" wherewith the bad job was sought to be mended, is quite in the Bob Ingersoll vein. The theory that the truths of the Bible are not to be swallowed, *but to be sifted, or that, in other words, we* are to believe such parts of it as please us and reject the rest, is the theory of the late *Theodore Parker. And Mr. Beecher* arrives at these results by the path that thousands of Rationalists have followed—that of reversing the true method of judging Christianity. Instead of testing the claim of Christ's divinity by the records of the Gospels, and deciding that if Christ was divine His teachings as to the sinfulness of man and the sufficiency of the Atonement must be true, however they may of themselves fail to command the approval of our judgment, he discards the Fall and the Atonement, and, thus assuming that Christ taught falsely, is compelled to reject the claim that Christ was divine and infallible.

What Mr. Beecher disbelieves is more obvious than what he believes. He long ago rejected the doctrine of future punishment as taught in the Scriptures, and now he tramples under foot the doctrine that men have any need to do anything as the condition of their salvation. Naturally, he holds that inasmuch as we are not to be punished for breaking the laws, God "made laws to be broken." He probably believes that it is desirable that men should obey, for example, the laws which forbid adultery and bearing false witness; but if they do break them they need have no dread of future punishment, and can console themselves by reflecting that the laws were made to be broken. This is a system of unbelief which will readily commend itself to persons whose consciences may have hitherto been uneasy; but as a substitute for Christianity, it is perhaps not quite so well adapted to make men pure and truthful.

Whether the Congregationalist denomination, of which Mr. Beecher is still a minister, will think it necessary to express any disapproval of his latest teachings remains to be seen. That body has steadfastly refused to adopt any creed which should be binding upon its members, and it is difficult to see how it can deny the right of Mr. Beecher to preach whatever doctrines commend themselves to his private judgment. His orthodoxy has always been more or less suspected, and his open avowal of his rejection of the supernatural element of Christianity has long been looked for by those who have watched his course. So far from being a gain for the enemies of Christianity, Mr. Beecher's appearance in the camp of Parker and Ingersoll is a matter upon which sincere believers may congratulate themselves. With his peculiar reputation, his position as a Christian minister has been a reproach to religion which has worked no little injury, and he is not a recruit of whom Rationalism can well boast. Few men will become Rationalists merely in order to follow Mr. Beecher, and still fewer women will be led astray by him.

The Christian religion is not a failure because Mr. Beecher has rejected it. On the contrary, the loose theory, which substitutes for the Church a sort of social club, where the minister can teach what he pleases and the congregation can believe what they think fit, so long as preacher and congregation are satisfied with one another, has received a serious blow by this latest *reductio ad absurdum* of Liberal Christianity. This is not intended as a description of the Congregational denomination, which, as a body, is thoroughly orthodox, but that there is a growing tendency among many Protestant sects to insist that every man shall believe only what suits his fancy is undeniable. There must come in time a strong reaction against this tendency, and the secession of Mr. Beecher to the ranks of Rationalism must hasten it. Whether this reaction is to benefit conservative and Protestant Christianity, or whether it is to inure solely to the benefit of the Church of *Rome, remains to be seen. To a large ex*tent that Church will undoubtedly gain. Its definite dogma and unwavering claim to implicit obedience will powerfully appeal to those who find that the husks of infidelity are unsatisfying. Unless some other and purer Church offers authoritative teaching in the place of theological anarchy, Rome will reap the harvest that Beecher and Ingersoll are ignorantly sowing.

THREE TICKETS IN VIRGINIA.

During the preliminary contest for the Presidential nomination it was made very evident that, should Gen. Grant become the Republican candidate, the State of Virginia could be carried for him. Prominent Democrats admitted freely that such a result might be obtained. Their fears and the hopes of the Republicans were based upon the knowledge that the powerful Readjusters' Party, headed by Gen. Mahone, the United States Senator-elect, who owes his success to the votes of colored men, was ready to support the ex-President. With such aid there could have been no doubt that the Republicans would have succeeded by a majority of not less than thirty thousand. All their own votes would have been counted, and Mahone would have given to them the support of fully forty thousand of his white followers. The failure to nominate Gen. Grant at Chicago has done away with the possibility of bringing this about. Mahone, who, until recently, was always a Democrat of the most pronounced stripe, would have supported Grant on the broad ground that he was the candidate of the Nation, not of any section or of any particular party; that his success would break down sectional lines and unite the country as it has not been united since the war. As the political situation is now, Gen. Mahone and his friends can find no such excuses for leaving the Democratic Party and voting for the nominees of a Republican Convention. They are obliged to express themselves satisfied with the candidates chosen at Cincinnati, and Mahone has already said in effect that he and his followers would give hearty support to Hancock.

From this indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees, however, it must not be assumed that the Readjusters' organization is to be disbanded, or that it is likely to lose its influence upon State and national affairs by being swallowed up in the Democracy. Such is very far from being the case. The white Readjusters are to-day quite as strong as they have been at any time in their history, and while pledging support to Hancock and English, they are more than ever bitter in their denunciation of the Democrats in Virginia. It must be admitted that their abuse is returned with interest. The white man's party is split beyond all hope of repair. *The Readjusters know that they can* hope for no favor or forgiveness from their opponents, and they are "re*solved to keep their own organization* intact. Numerous good reasons compel them to this course. As the situation now is they are reasonably sure of carrying the election for Governor and other State officers which occurs a year hence. They may then count on the aid of a very much larger number of colored men than helped them to victory in the last campaign for the Legislature. As between straight Republican candidates, who can under no circumstances be elected, the representatives of the Bourbon bull-dozers, or the nominees of an organization which has in the past kept every one of the many fair promises which it made to them, the majority of the colored voters will hardly fail to choose the latter. But to gain these votes, and so succeed in the State election of next year, the Readjusters know that they must now keep their forces together and under good discipline. They dare not disband, for, in addition to every other consideration, they have a number of Congressional *candidates in the field—one of them being no* less a person than John A. Wise, the most intimate friend of Mahone—and in at least three instances they have every hope of success.

For these and other similar reasons the Virginia Readjusters have announced their determination to nominate an independent Electoral ticket. The gentlemen named upon it shall in each case be pledged to Hancock and Eweller, but with the Democratic Party in Virginia they will have nothing further in common. The leaders of that party are naturally much alarmed by the prospect which is thus presented to them. In their State Convention a regular Electoral ticket was duly selected, and the names upon it solemnly declared to be the standard-bearers of the Democracy in the present contest. Now, however, if Mahone's ticket draws off thirty thousand white votes, and it is claimed that not less than forty-five thousand will follow the newly-made Senator, not all the fraud and violence of which leagues and rifle clubs are capable could prevent the Republicans from carrying the Electoral ticket by a plurality vote. Under such circumstances, and if the readjusting Electors stick, as they are likely to do, it is sufficiently obvious that the so-called regular Democratic ticket will have to be withdrawn, and the Bourbon leaders will thus be put to the dire necessity of placing their pride in their pocketa and voting for the candidates of "Billy" Mahone.

Although a rich Bostonian rarely dies without making some bequest to Harvard, the college continues to be poor. It is compelled to charge for rooms at a rate some 50 per cent. above the rate of Oxford, and its buildings and precincts in many respects indicate a lack of means to maintain a high standard of neatness and order. The reason of this is that donations are almost invariably for a special object, with the view, it is presumed, of keeping the donor's memory green thereby. But surely the university might very well contrive means to commemorate adequately donors to a general fund. It will, for example, be very easy to apportion a space in a most conspicuous part of Memorial Hall where the names of benefactors should be inscribed in prominent letters, and, further, to secure in every case possible a commemorative bust or portrait. It is after this manner that the British Museum has preserved the memory of those who have contributed to enrich her. The King's room reminds the reader of the splendid gift of George III. The Cottonian Library tells of Sir R. Cotton; the Harleian, of the Harley collection; the Grenville, with Lord Grenville's bust, of the bequest of that nobleman. The Elgin Marbles recall Lord Elgin. This lack of means for general purposes amid abundance for specific objects is a constantly recurring mortification to the Faculties both of Harvard and Yale, and a cause of their being continually compelled to come, cap in hand, to former Alumni. There is ever the unwelcome cry of the horse-leech. Every benefaction to a general fund should be distinctly *kept under the name of the donor, and, when ap*plied, mention should be made of the source, and duly recorded in the university calendar.

No man was better fitted than George Ripley to be the editor of a cyclopedia, and the "American Cyclopædia" is the great work by which he will be longest and best known. His rarest gifts in this direction were not his wealth of learning—the rich fruit of much study, reading, travel, observation, and social intercourse—nor the broad catholic sweep of his mind, singularly free from narrowness, prejudice, and bias. Extensive and varied knowledge, accurate scholarship, and breadth of view are found in other men. But, besides these qualifications, Mr. Ripley brought to his duties as the master mind of the Cyclopedia, a memory that was extraordinary in its grasp of details, and a capacity for labor that was not less remarkable. When the preparation of the second edition was begun he was then near his seventieth year, but through the five or six years of hard work that followed his intellect was keen and vigorous, his industry untiring, and his interest ever fresh and enthusiastic. With, perhaps, one exception, no man connected with the work gave to it so many hours of close labor. He wrote no articles for the Cyclopedia, but there is not a line in the 16 solid volumes that he did not scrutinize sharply before it was finally printed. He read every article in proof never less than three times—there were galley, page, and plate proofs—and in many cases oftener. He was always the last to examine the pages before they went to press. Of the half-dozen editors and readers who went carefully over the proofs no one scanned every sentence so closely and so critically as did the senior editor, and frequently he detected important errors that had escaped every other eye. It was here that his remarkable memory found play. He seemed not to have forgotten anything that he had once learned. He remembered distinctly things that he had seen or heard half a century before. He often corrected from his personal knowledge erroneous statements concerning men, places, or events of many years ago. In reading the proof of any article in the Cyclopedia he always had in mind everything in an earlier article or volume that bore on the same subject. Thus, contradictions and discrepancies, so common in cyclopedias, were mostly avoided in this one. It was his business to examine pretty much all the newly-published books of any importance, as well as the current magazines, reviews, &c. He thus kept a watchful eye on the progress in every field of intellectual activity, and nothing useful to the Cyclopedia escaped him. From him first the writer of an article for that work often learned of the existence and the source of the latest information. The venerable editor imparted to the younger colaborers around him his own youthful enthusiasm in the work, and encouraged all to feel that no amount of time, labor, or care was too great in the preparation of an article if essential to thoroughness and accuracy. Mr. Ripley's mind was cyclopedic in its constitution not less than in its rich stores. He rightly believed that a cyclopedia is a source of information, and not a vehicle for the expression or the influencing of opinion. This principle he kept high above the reach of prejudice and bias, and made it a rule without an exception.

In a lecture recently delivered in London by Dr. Samuel Birch, who is considered quite an authority on Assyrian archæology, the assertion was made that the City of Nineveh covered twice the area of what is known as Metropolitan London, and that Babylon in the days of greatest power covered a space so great that if London entire were dumped into it it would occupy no greater proportionate space than what is known as the "city" in London holds to the entire metropolitan *district. As far as area is concerned, Dr. Birch is,* no doubt, right; but if one were to draw the inference from his remarks that the population in these two ancient cities was greater than that of modern London in the same ratio, the conclusion would be unfounded. Apart from the question of whether the inhabitants of these old cities were lodged as closely together as the high cost of land in our modern cities necessitates, it has been pretty well shown that a large part of the space inclosed by the walls of Babylon was given over to agricultural and grazing purposes. The real city only occupied a small portion of the area which was so elaborately fortified.

The Merchant Shipping bill, recently passed by the French Chamber of Deputies, is an economical measure of very doubtful value. Its proposed aim is to extend French ocean commerce by paying a certain bonus per ton for every mile that any French vessel of approved construction sails upon a foreign voyage. There is in such an arrangement this amount of justice, that the proposed subsidies are given to all who may choose to fulfill the conditions required. The French ship merchant will not have to employ lobbyists to assist him in obtaining a share of the fund thus set apart; all that he is required to do is to show that his vessel is properly built and equipped, and that she has made such and such a voyage of so many hundred or thousand miles. Having substantiated these facts by documents obtained from the Government Custom-house and consular officers, the merchant will be able to draw his money without any further trouble. But the intent of the bill is not only to have French ships sail over a large number of miles each year, but also to encourage the building and owning of an improved class of vessel. It will be only in a few instances that the Government money will go to the benefit of vessels now in use, and hence those who earn it will be the men who are ready to put new capital into the business, and not those who are desirous of making what they can out of the money they have already invested. These last will find that the new plan will work not a little to their disadvantage. The sailing vessels and steamers of almost every country have certain lines of trade in which they are chiefly engaged, and upon the routes which French vessels principally follow these newly-constructed and subsidized craft will compete under favorable conditions with ships of an earlier day. When a vessel gets along in years it is always a difficult matter for her owners to obtain full market rates from those to whom they charter her, for it costs more to get the cargo sent in her tweenst, and there is something about the appearance of a newly-built ship which wins popularity for her at the expense of older vessels. But, over and above these natural advantages, the French Government is to add these artificial ones. This can hardly fail of having one effect, which will be a decided depreciation in the worth of the greater part of the shipping property now owned by French merchants, and, what is of even more importance, it may be doubted whether these will be disposed to take advantage of the act with any degree of quantity. They will argue that, if the law can be changed so as to reduce their old property in value, a year or two later it may be again altered so as to affect their new possessions unfavorably. What the law will do will be to encourage a large number of persons to enter the trade who have had little or no experience in it. These, with their new and substituted vessels, will have it in their power to take away the profits of their older rivals; but their want of training is likely to prevent their enterprise from resulting in any real benefit to France—at least, it will prevent them for a number of years to come.

Probably there is scarcely any portion of England less known to Americans than Cornwall, albeit, perhaps, the most interesting corner of the old country, and the one which has retained, in some respects, more than any other county the aroma of the past. The ancient Britons who peopled Cornwall when the Conqueror and his nobles overcame Harold at Hastings gave the Norman Duke so much trouble that he had to take the most rigorous proceedings against them, resulting in the clearing off of almost all the leading proprietors and the grant of their lands to his French followers. And thus it came about that large tracts of Cornwall to-day are held by the Ramptys, Grenvilles (a corruption of Granville,) Gnosens, or their representatives. The Duchy, after many vicissitudes, was settled in the most careful manner possible, with Parliamentary confirmation, on Edward the Black Prince and his successors, as Princes of Wales, forever. No Duke of Cornwall has identified himself with the Duchy so much as the present, and at the close of last month he and the Princess visited it to lay the first stone of the new cathedral at Truro, a bishopric since 1878. They staid during the visit at Tregothnan, a fine seat belonging to that favorite of fortune on the turf, Lord Falmouth, a representative of the former old Cornish house of Boscawen. Some of the ancient Cornish gentry, who for awhile were suppressed by the Normans, revived in later times and intermarried with Norman heresses, thus recovering their own again. The Trelawnys are yet at Trelawne, where they have been for six centuries, and the Tremaynes are yet at Heligan. And many similar cases could be cited. The memoirs, lately republished in this country, of that very original divine, Hawker, of Morwenstow, have awakened inquiry about Cornwall among many Americans. They will find it a very interesting place for a three weeks' ramble, beginning at Mount Edgecumbe, thence striking on to the Scilles, and taking the coast-line, thence to Bude, where they will see the Atlantic breakers roll in with a splendor scarcely to be surpassed even on the coast of Clare or Biscay. St. Michael's Mount, magnificently restored by Sir Edward St. Aubyn within the past year or two, is, in itself, well worth a visit.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Representative McKinley, of Ohio, is to take the stump for the Republicans in Maine.

Representative Henry L. Muldrow, of the First District of Mississippi, declines a renomination for Congress, desiring to give other men in the district an opportunity to serve.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* brings the comforting assurance that there are a number of eager candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District of Louisiana. The convention is to be held at Thibodeaux Aug. 4.

Representative Acklen asserts in his address to the voters of the Third Congressional District of Louisiana that the Democratic convention which assembled in New-Orleans on April 15 last and nominated a candidate for Congress was not authorized by the people of the district to make a nomination.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee is to meet in Boston on Wednesday, 28th inst., to fix the time and place for the State Convention, and to eat a dinner, for which, it is announced, they will pay out of their own pockets, and to which the Hon. Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the National Committee, Gov. Long, and Senators Hoar and Dawes are to be invited.

Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, the Republican Mayor of Bath, Me., and one of the bravest soldiers the Pine Tree State contributed to the Union Army, denies that he "will support Hancock." He says: "I have the highest esteem and respect for Gen. Hancock personally, as do most that served under him, but I am a Republican and shall vote for the Republican nominees." The denial is brought out by a false statement in the Portland *Argus*, which not only misrepresents him, but prints his name wrong.

On the 24th of April, 1863, Gen. Hancock issued at Washington, an order addressed "to the colored people of the District of Columbia, and of Maryland, of Alexandria and the border counties of Virginia," and calling upon them to search out the murderer of their President, he "having fallen by the assassin simply and solely because he was their friend and the friend of our country," and declaring that "the pistol from which he met his death, though held by Booth, was fired by the hands of treason and slavery."

The New-Orleans *Observer* encouragingly says that the Republican nominations in the Fourth and Sixth Congressional Districts of Louisiana are of such character, in the ability and influence of the gentlemen chosen, that those districts, largely Republican as they are, may now be set down, without question, for Republican success next Fall, should there be then, in any sense, an election by the people. The Fifth and Sixth Louisiana Con*gressional Districts, it claims, are equally sure for* the election of the Republican nominees, should the wisdom of selection by the approaching district conventions be equally good.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells what it hopes is a credulous world that there is no contest for the Chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee, and no eagerness to grasp it on the part of any one; that there is no struggle; that if Mr. Barnum is chosen it will be without opposition; that Senator Wallace can have it if he wishes it; that his closeness to Gen. Hancock, and his political experience and skill point to his election; but that if he prefers to confine his attention to Pennsylvania, or for any reason declines the place, the Chairmanship will be readily given to Mr. Barnum. Altogether, it is a very generous paragraph on the part of the *Enquirer*.

They dedicated a monument to the Confederate dead in Newberry, S. C., one day last week, and "Gen." John D. Kennedy, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State and the orator of the day, availed himself of the opportunity to do a little electioneering for Gen. Hancock. In the same address he said: "In the solution of God's majestic purposes, a cause which to all human appearances had terminated in overwhelming disaster has so left its impress upon the minds of the successful people as to ultimately influence, if not control, their destiny. From the dawning light now brightening our political sky we begin to catch glimpses of the rising sun of a glorious day."

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial-Gazette* says: "The change of Gen. A. L. Pearson from the Republican to the Democratic Party has no political significance whatever, and the heralding of the fact all over the country is simply an attempt to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. It counts a loss of one for the Republicans, and a gain of one for the Democrats. His own brothers are as staunch Republicans as ever, and of his personal friends who belong to that party not one will go with him. Gen. Pearson was an officer in Hancock's corps, is a warm personal friend, and has a great admiration for him. They are said to be very much alike in their tastes socially, and there is perhaps little difference between them morally and intellectually. They fraternize very well."

Among the speakers at the Democratic ratification meeting in Augusta, Ga., on Thursday night, was Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., who is thus reported by the Augusta *Chronicle*: "It was a great thing, he said, to march under a noble leader, and Gen. Hancock was one of nature's noblemen. [Applause.] Honor and dignity sat upon his countenance. He was a giant in intellect and in heart. Look at his war record. His sword was free from stain, hence they gave him the name of 'Hancock the Superb.' [Applause.] If he was called upon to name one who approached more nearly our peerless leader, Robert E. Lee, [applause,] that man would be Gen. Hancock. The South owed Gen. Hancock a debt of gratitude which it would repay with interest in November. [Applause.] His celebrated order No. 40 made

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

INCIDENTS SHOWING GEN. GARFIELD'S TASTES AND HABITS.

HIS MINISTRY IN THE CAMPBELLITE CHURCH—HIS WARM FRIENDS IN OHIO—SOME OF THE ANECDOTES TOLD OF HIM—HIS POLITICAL WORK.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—Much has been said here and there concerning Gen. Garfield's brief life in the Disciple ministry, a great deal more than circumstances would seem to warrant. Gen. Garfield's occupancy of the pulpit was more of an episode than anything else. Those who know the General have always looked upon it as the attempt of a rich and growing mind to find some avenue of public expression and practice, rather than any desire to adopt the ministry as a profession, or to disseminate theological views. Gen. Garfield was always a combatant, and from his earliest boyhood he was forever the leading spirit of some debating club, and those who knew him in these earliest days declare that he put as much energy, study, and emphasis into the polemic discussions of the district school or the college, proportionately, as he has since put upon the political stump or in the halls of Congress. About the time that Gen. Garfield commenced his ministerial work, the doctrines of the Disciple Church had received a decided impetus from extended discussions between spokesmen of the Disciple or Campbellite Church and defenders of the older and more established sects. It was, therefore, eminently natural that young Garfield, with his training, his desires, and his vigorous form of mind, should enter the field of theological discussion and feel moved in spirit toward a public manifestation. Another thing that doubtless controlled his movements in this direction was the question of cash, for in those days he was willing to lend his hand to anything of an honest nature that could advance his worldly interests, which were not at any period in those old days of struggle what might be called good. He preached a little here and there along with his teaching, and to-day there stands on the West Side Circle of Cleveland an old dilapidated church in which Garfield many a time expounded the Disciple doctrine, the lady who is now his wife at that time being a teacher in Cleveland's public schools, and furnishing probably a stronger incentive for his visits to the city than his desire to advance the cause of the Church or to expound theology.

In a conversation with one of Cleveland's veteran instructors a few days ago he paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Garfield in those days. "She was," he declared, "a bright, industrious, and earnest young lady, ready to turn her hand to anything that presented itself, and gave marked promise of the honorable wifehood and motherhood to which she has since attained. She came to me," he said, "during one of our examinations, and, as her education had been under circumstances that did not to my mind furnish the standard that we considered essential, I had some doubts about her success, but before the examination was half completed all doubts were removed, and I was determined to give her a school under any circumstances. She fulfilled her duties nobly, and it has been one of the pleasures of my life to continue the acquaintance thus formed so many years ago. She has entire charge of the education of her children, and it was only a few months ago that Gen. Garfield spoke to me with deep feeling of the faithfulness and intelligence shown by his wife in carrying the boys forward in their studies, not only in English, but also in Latin, and tongues other than their own."

Although the General represents a district not connected with Cleveland, this city is his head-quarters, and in past years it has been an almost daily occurrence to see him upon our streets during Congressional vacations. He has friends here by the hundreds, and the old gentleman—Dr. Robinson—into whose service he went after leaving the canal-boat lives in Superior-street, a few blocks above the Public-square. The old gentleman is hale and hearty, and nothing in the world gives him greater pleasure than to entertain the General, unless it is to entertain some attentive listeners to his narration of the General's boyhood and advancement. Of late years, and since his widening field of labor has extended beyond the local interests of his own district, Gen. Garfield has largely represented Cleveland's interest in the House, and found his best political managers and friends among the leading Republicans of this city; so much so that a little jealousy has sprung up in his own district. Warren, the county seat of Trumbull County, and one of the oldest cities of the Reserve, was formerly the General's chief base of political operations, and to-day the little town is full of his warm and enthusiastic friends. Nowhere in the world does the General find a warmer reception or more heart-felt expressions of friendship than in this village, and when his nomination to the Presidency was announced, it was one of the first places in the country to wheel its cannon into line, and to give thunderous expression to its pleasure. Not only is Warren full of personal friends of to-day, but it contains a great many who knew the General in his early boyhood, who have followed him step by step in his career, and who have lent him a warm and earnest support. It was this ardent friendship on the part of an elderly lady, who looks upon Garfield as still a boy, that caused an endless amount of embarrassment to the traveling correspondent of a New-York paper, whose resemblance to Gen. Garfield has been often noted. The correspondent, accompanying the General and his party to a local convention, alighted from the train at Warren a little ahead of the General, and was received with a fervent and unexpected kiss from the motherly lady, who was equally confused on discovering her mistake.

Many little anecdotes and things forgotten have been brought to light since Gen. Garfield's sudden accession to so prominent a height, many of which are not true, and some of which are true, as can be shown by the testimony of living witnesses. If they serve no other purpose, they illustrate the growth and direction of his mind. For instance, a well-known public officer of Cleveland tells a story that shows Gen. Garfield's freedom from conventional restraints, however little it may illustrate his veneration for constituted authority. "It was years ago," he said, "when I was a student in Hiram College, of which institution Garfield was then the President. One of the rules was that no student should attend a theatre, but one evening, happening to be in Cleveland, and learning that Edwin Forrest was to play at the old Academy of Music, my love for the profession overcame any fear for the rules, and I purchased a ticket for the upper gallery. After a while who should enter but Garfield, accompanied by Prof. J. H. Rhodes, one of the teachers of the college, and the lady Principal. I shrank back as far as possible, but after a time Rhodes's eye fell upon me, and, affecting not to see me, he turned and whispered to Garfield. In a few moments the General took a cautious look in my direction, and then squared himself about in such a way that I could not see his face any more during the evening. After we got home, as they made no reference to the episode, I kept my own counsel, and you can make certain I was not called before the Faculty for the violation of that rule." This same gentleman, who to-day is one of Garfield's most intimate friends, tells another story illustrative of the General's promptness to speak up for the weak or the injured: "It was," says he, "during the Chicago Convention, and on the morning preceding the final day of nomination. Garfield and I were on our way to the Convention Hall, when we noticed a big brute of a driver abusing a horse attached to a beer-wagon, of which he was in charge. Just as we got opposite him, he lifted his heavy boot and kicked the animal in the side. I saw Garfield's fist double up, and his eyes flash, and I am as certain as I live that in a second he would have planted a blow between the eyes of the burly brute and knocked him down among his wagon-wheels, but just then a policeman interfered, and the nominee of the day subsequent was saved from what might have been a very lively and interesting street fight. It would not have been," added the gentleman, "the first round of fisticuffs in which I had seen the General indulge."

Gen. Garfield used to come to Cleveland when he had a speech to prepare, or when a large bundle of correspondence had accumulated upon him, and, going to the Forrest City House, he would send for a short-hand writer and dispose of an immense amount of work in a few hours. On the occasions of speech preparation he allows no interruption, but, declining to register, he directs the clerk to allow no one access to him, gets his man at a table, locks the door, takes off his coat and goes to work. He dislikes the manual labor of writing, and says that he can think a great deal more fluently and with more readiness when upon his feet than when tied to the end of a quill. It is only on occasions of large importance, when campaign speeches are in preparation, that he goes to this trouble in advance, but, mapping the subject out in his mind, leaves the mode and form of expression to the inspiration of the hour. His willingness to oblige the newspapers sometimes overcomes this non-preparation, and on one occasion this accommodation came near getting him into trouble. It was three or four years ago, when a large reunion of soldiers was held here, addressed by Gen. Sickles, Gen. Burnside, and others of national reputation. Among them was Gen. Garfield. He was assigned for one of the earlier speeches of the afternoon. Just before noon, to accommodate a local newspaper, he repaired to his hotel and dictated his speech to a stenographer, so that it could be placed in type immediately. When the time for delivery came, it was anticipated by a severe storm, and Gen. Garfield informed the managers that it would be impossible for him to take part, as he must immediately start on an afternoon train, and could not wait for the storm to blow over. A reporter, who knew that the speech had been already placed in type, went to him and said: "General, give us some kind of a start, as we do not care to kill all that type, and to compel the public to miss so much good matter as it represents." With that the General turned up his coat collar about his ears, pulled his hat down, and marched out front where the soldier boys were eagerly waiting under umbrellas, and talked for about two minutes—just enough to allow the paper to publish its two columns and a half with something of a peg to hang it on.

The writer of this, in the course of his profession, has seen Gen. Garfield under a great many diverse circumstances, and always looked upon him as a man easy to approach, but still not such as would invite familiarity. He is frank, manly, and open-hearted, dislikes humbug, cannot endure affectation, and grows very restless under tiresome attentions. He likes to drop into an editorial room, have a chat with all hands, ask questions as to the drift of public sentiment, look over the New-York and Washington exchanges, hear comments upon his course and its reception before the public, and, above all things, to hear or to tell a good story. He has a keen eye for the ludicrous, and relishes a joke none the less because he may happen to be its subject. The writer saw him on the night his Senatorial triumph was assured, and also saw him on the evening of his Presidential nomination, but on neither occasion did he seem to exhibit the pleasure that was apparent when he knew that Charley Foster had been nominated to the Governorship in the convention of 1879. Gen. Garfield attended that convention, and to his influence more than to that of any one living man was Foster's success due, for there entered into Foster's candidacy far more than the public then knew the question of Garfield's Senatorial success. On the evening of that convention, accompanied by Foster, McKinley, and a number of other Northern Ohio gentlemen, Gen. Garfield took a special car for home, and for the first two hours out of Cincinnati the company could hardly be restrained from "schoolboy" expressions of joy over their victory, and it seemed to be Garfield rather than Foster on whom the chief happiness had fallen. When his Senatorial success was announced, it came to him as a foregone conclusion, and his Presidential success seemed to subdue him and to cause him to stand grave and silent before the great responsibility upon which his path had so suddenly led. It found him ready for this weight, brave to meet its demands, and ready to throw all that he possessed in the line of mental power into the work, realizing its full import and understanding in its full meaning the great task and the great trust that had been thrust into his hands.

OBITUARY.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

Judge William Edmund Curtis, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court of this City, died at Watertown, Conn., yesterday afternoon. He had been in ill-health since last Summer, when he went to Europe, where he remained for some time. He returned much improved, and a few weeks ago he went to his country residence at Watertown. He was then in fair health, and was to have returned yesterday to resume his duty on the bench, but he was suddenly attacked, and sent word to the Clerk of the court to request one of his associates to take his place. Judge Curtis was born in Watertown, Conn., about 59 years ago. His father, Holbrook Curtis, was Judge of the Circuit Court of Litchfield County, Conn. The son was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, and shortly afterward came to this City and studied law in the office of William Curtis Noyes. He was successful in his profession, and in the Fall of 1871 he was nominated on the Reform ticket, with Judge Sedgwick, for Judge of the Superior Court in opposition to the Tammany nominees. Tammany met its Waterloo at that election; their candidates were routed in all directions, and the candidates on the Reform ticket were elected by large majorities, Curtis's majority being 23,539. Judge Curtis in early life married Miss Scovil, of Waterbury, Conn., who, with six sons and two daughters, survives him. The Judge was in comfortable circumstances, irrespective of his salary of $15,000 a year. His eldest son is a law partner of James S. Stearns, of No. 74 Broadway, who was associated in business with the Judge before his election to the Bench. The deceased jurist was a relative of the late Judge Samuel A. Foote and of ex-Judge Henry E. Davies.

BARNAS SEARS, D. D., LL. D.

The Rev. Barnas Sears, D. D., LL. D., of Staunton, Va., died at Saratoga, N. Y., at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the age of 77 years. Dr. Sears was for many years President of Brown University, Providence, and was also prominent in educational matters in Massachusetts before going to Brown University. He was also author of several books on educational subjects. When George Peabody gave the fund for educational purposes in the South Dr. Sears was made manager of the fund, with an Advisory Board of Trustees. He then went to live in Virginia. He went to Saratoga about a month ago for his health, and to be in readiness to deliver an address there before the American Institute of Instruction on Wednesday evening, on "Educational Progress in the United States During the Last 50 Years." Dr. Sears completed the address last week. He has been feeble for several days, but hopes were entertained that he would recover until a few hours before his death. His body will be taken to Boston, where the funeral will take place. The address prepared by the deceased gentleman will be read by the Rev. Dr. Ellis, of Boston.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Col. William Hall, a leading and wealthy citizen of Western New-York, and principal owner and one of the founders of the Jamestown Alpaca Mills, died yesterday, at Jamestown, at the age of 67 years.

Major George A. Reynolds, of Parsons, Kan., died in Washington at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a very brief illness. Major Reynolds was a prominent politician of his State, an ex-member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and was at one time connected with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Sexton, of Indiana, died Sunday at Harrison, Kan., whither he had been called by the illness of his brother. He was a native of Rushville, Ind., where he had lived all his life, having completed his fifty-third year on the 19th of last May. He was graduated from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1846, and after reading law with A. W. Hubbard, he returned to Rushville and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been engaged ever since. In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1876 was sent to Congress from the Fourth District, serving one term. He was a pleasant speaker, possessing quick perceptive powers and a popular, genial manner, which endeared him to all. As President of the State Senate he evinced rare skill as a parliamentarian, and in Congress he was regarded as a man of sound judgment and an uncompromising Republican. As a lawyer he ranked among the foremost in his part of the State, and as a citizen he possessed all the elements of personal popularity.

HANCOCK AND M'CLELLAN.

The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore American contains the following: "So far the press has refrained from attacking Gen. Hancock, but if I am not misinformed some facts will be made public which will injure the canvass of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Hancock, it is alleged, was a violent partisan of McClellan, and when the latter was relieved from command of the Army of the Potomac, a council of war was held, which included Fitz John Porter, Franklin, Hancock, Baldy Smith and a number of other officers of less note. It is said that at that meeting Gen. Hancock proposed that the order for the removal of McClellan be disregarded, and the Army marched upon Washington to depose Lincoln and Stanton. This revolutionary programme, the story goes, was seconded by Fitz John Porter, and would have been adopted had McClellan had the nerve of his fiery friend Hancock. It is a matter of history that there was a great deal of indignation expressed by McClellan's officers upon his removal, and it is believed that there is an unwritten chapter in which Hancock figured, but not to his advantage. It is stated that Gen. Grant knew all about this matter, and that at the proper time the whole story will be told to an astonished public."

DEFYING FEDERAL POWER

REVENUE OFFICERS ARRESTED IN GEORGIA.

THE DEPUTY COLLECTORS ENGAGED IN THE RED OAK AFFAIR PERSECUTED BY DEMOCRATIC COURTS—WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY THE WAR ON THE MOONSHINERS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Collector Clark, of the Second Georgia District, has telegraphed to Commissioner Raum that the State authorities are arresting the Deputy Collectors who were fired upon at Red Oak by moonshiners in ambush. The matter has been laid before the Attorney-General, and Assistant District Attorney Darnell, of Georgia, has been instructed to take the cases by writs of habeas corpus to the United States District Court, and there to defend the accused. Commissioner Raum says that illicit distilling has now, by the vigorous efforts of the Government, been suppressed in all sections where it has heretofore flourished, except in this Second District of Georgia. The cost of suppression has been more than made up by the increase of revenue in one district in Tennessee.

During the recent session of Congress, Representative Speer, of Georgia, caused the passage of a resolution of inquiry concerning this work. The reply of Commissioner Raum so conclusively showed that illicit distilling had been supported by public sentiment, and even favored by members of Congress while canvassing for votes in the South, that the subject was quietly dropped. The correspondence showed how revenue officers had been murdered while doing their duty, and that residents who were supposed to be in sympathy with the law had had their houses burned over their heads. The subject was revived when Representative Vance, of North Carolina, proposed an amendment to the Carlisle bill, by which he aimed at the protection of the moonshiners. An exposition of what had been done by the Commissioner killed the amendment. In the course of the debate, the condition of affairs in the Second Georgia District was shown by Mr. Conger, whereupon Mr. Cook, of the Third Congressional District of that State, defended the outlaws of Red Oak as good and virtuous people. The record was produced, and it appeared that during the previous fiscal year, 630 of these virtuous people had been arrested by revenue officers, and 198 of their stills destroyed; that these virtuous people had in that time killed two Government officers; that Justices of the Peace had acted as leaders of the bands of outlaws; that families had been driven from their homes for selling food to Government officers, and that local courts had ruled out testimony given by citizens, on the ground that they were not to be believed because they had given information to the officers concerning illicit stills.

Reports made recently to the Commissioner, from some of the districts where much work has been done, shows how effectual the efforts of the Government have been. W. W. Woodcock, Collector for the Fifth District of Tennessee, sends a very interesting report, which includes the following: "In October, 1877, the illicit distilleries in this district were commonly estimated at 300. Since that time there have been seized and destroyed 304 illicit distilleries, containing 176 copper stills, and now they have almost ceased to exist in this district. This work was accomplished in the face of a powerful organized and armed opposition, which, backed up by a strong public sentiment and almost the entire newspaper press, gave us battle on various occasions, rendering the employment of large forces necessary to the enforcement of the law. Armed resistance ceased over a year ago, and a revenue officer need exercise no more precautions than a Sheriff would in serving an original process of State law. Public opinion has undergone an entire revolution, and is now in our favor. The newspaper press, with a few unimportant exceptions, and the leading men of all shades of politics and religion, insist publicly that the law must be obeyed. This has had a powerful effect upon the moral welfare of the general community." The Collector then says that in 1877 the State laws were almost powerless in the mountain communities, while now they are as effective as any one could desire. To show the effect of the enforcement of the law upon the receipts of the district, he makes the following statement: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the receipts were $608,944; for the fiscal year ending in 1878 they were $627,471; for 1879 they were $702,686, and for the year just ended $805,308, so that the war on the moonshiners in his district has caused an increase of $200,000 in the receipts, or an increase of 33 1-3 per cent. since 1877. In many cases the illicit distilleries are succeeded by legitimate ones, and in this way the increase is accounted for. This increase in only one district is more than sufficient to pay the entire expenses of the movement against the moonshiners in all parts of the South.

The Collector at Knoxville, Tenn., reports that illicit distilling is substantially broken up in his district, and that there is a growing public sentiment in favor of the observance of the law. Honest distillers in many places supply the places of those which paid no tax. The Collector for the Sixth District of North Carolina also reports a great improvement in the condition of his district. Collector Brayton, of South Carolina, reports that in that State there has been a remarkable decrease in illicit distilling, caused by a vigorous enforcement of the law. The policy of the department in organizing special Police and raiding forces, well armed and heartily sustained, is in his opinion fully justified by the result. Although it was feared at first that suitable men could not be induced to operate in the infested regions without military support, yet he thinks it can be said that the worst parts of his district are now under subjection. There are no longer organized bands of violators of the law, and forcible opposition is rarely encountered. The men engaged in the work for the Government have been intelligent, well behaved, zealous and under good discipline. A manifest public sentiment in favor of a just enforcement of the law has been awakened. The number of registered distilleries doing a legitimate business has considerably increased. These distillers, in self-interest, become the friends of the Government, and they find that the required system of distilling is much superior to the primitive and wasteful methods used by the outlaws. There seems to be in the Second Georgia District a condition of public sentiment similar to that which caused the Commissioner to say in his report made in November, 1878: "I regret to record the fact that when the officers of the United States have been shot down in cold blood from ambuscade, as a rule, no efforts have been made on the part of the State officers to arrest the murderers; but in cases where the officers of the United States have been engaged in the enforcement of the laws and have unfortunately come in conflict with the violators of the law and homicides have occurred, active steps have been at once taken for the arrest of such officers, and nothing would be left undone by the State authorities to bring them to trial and punishment.

INCREASED REVENUE RECEIPTS.

MORE THAN $9,000,000 GAINED IN THE LAST ELEVEN MONTHS.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—A detailed statement of the receipts from internal revenue for the 11 months ending June 30 has been prepared, and a comparison of the figures with those of the corresponding period in the preceding year reveals some interesting changes. The decrease in the receipts from manufactured tobacco and snuff was $3,373,296, and the increase in receipts from cigars and cigarettes was $2,158,918. Most of the decrease of revenue from tobacco and snuff appears when the receipts for May, 1880, are subtracted from those of May, 1879. In May, 1880, these were $1,700,000, and in May, 1879, they were nearly $4,800,000. The reduction in the tax took effect in May, 1879, and, therefore, in that month there were heavy transactions by those who had been waiting for it. The increase during the 11 months in the receipts from spirits was more than $7,500,000, and in receipts from beer more than $1,300,000. The increase in receipts from taxes on bank deposits was about $70,000, and on bank circulation taxes nearly $15,000. But there was a decrease of $128,187 in taxes on savings bank deposits, and a decrease of $48,077 in taxes on bank capital. The net decrease on account of banks and bankers was very nearly $90,000, caused by legislation in the interest of savings banks. There was an increase of $985,968 in the receipts from the sale of adhesive stamps, including two-cent stamps used on bank checks. This is regarded as unmistakable proof of a marked increase in the amount of actual business.

Summing up, it appears that in the 11 months the total increase in receipts was a little more than $9,000,000.

APPOINTMENTS DURING RECESS.

AN OPINION UPHOLDING THE PRESIDENT'S PREROGATIVE.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Attorney-General Devens has given an opinion on the power of the President to appoint, during a recess of Congress, to vacancies occurring either during the recess or during the session of the Senate, and appointments for which the Senate may have failed to confirm. The opinion was elicited by a letter from Secretary Sherman relative to the appointment of John F. Hartranft as Collector at Philadelphia, and is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1880.

The Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst. informs me that the commission of A. P. Tutton as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia expired on the 31st of May last, while the Senate was in session; that the President after that date nominated John F. Hartranft to the office, and that the Senate adjourned on the 16th inst. without acting upon said nomination. It further informs me that the President has now, under section 1,769 of the Revised Statutes, appointed said Hartranft to fill the vacancy in said office, and that the commission of said Hartranft, signed by the President, is now presented for you to countersign. I assume, of course, that this is a commission of the character contemplated by the Constitution when vacancies "may happen during the recess of the Senate," and is to expire by its terms at the end of its next session.

The question presented by you properly divides itself into two inquiries, namely, What is the constitutional authority of the President to act upon vacancies in office existing during the recess of the Senate? and what effect is to be given to the legislation familiarly known as "the Tenure of Office act" embodied in section 1,769 of the Revised Statutes? The right given by the Constitution to the President in relation to this subject is in the following words:

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

The construction of this paragraph was early a subject of consideration. If it was to be understood as limiting the power of the President to fill, by his temporary appointment, only such vacancies as actually occurred by casualty after the Senate had adjourned, it was obvious that many important offices would remain unfilled, and that the public interests might be seriously jeopardized thereby. It will be found by a brief historical examination of the action of the Executive that the uniform construction has been that the words "may happen during the recess" are to be considered as equivalent to "may happen to exist during the recess," and that the President is, therefore, entitled to fill, not only vacancies which have occurred subsequently to the adjournment of the Senate, but also such vacancies as existed during its session which it failed or refused to act upon. After careful examination I am satisfied that not only has the practice of Presidents been uniform in this regard, but that it has been sustained whenever brought into controversy by the advice of the respective Attorney-Generals.

Some 20 pages are devoted to quotations from the opinions of Attorney-Generals Mason, Cushing, Bates, Evarts, and others in support of this position. In referring to the Tenure of Office act, the Attorney-General quotes freely from a former opinion of Mr. Evarts, and concludes that the act in question does not assume to trench upon the power of the President, and seems even to recognize the construction which all Presidents have placed upon that power. In conclusion, Mr. Devens says:

In direct answer to your inquiry, I am of opinion that, the vacancy in the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia having occurred during the session of the Senate, and the Senate having adjourned without acting upon the nomination sent to it, the President may now appoint the nominee, or any other person, to fill the vacancy, by a temporary commission, to expire at the end of the next session of the Senate, and that the condition of the office is not affected by any provision of the "Tenure of Office" act, and will not be until the end of the next session of the Senate without confirmation of a nominee. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General.

A DISCLAIMER FROM SPAIN.

A POSITIVE DENIAL THAT THE VESSEL WHICH STOPPED TWO AMERICAN SCHOONERS BELONGED TO THE SPANISH NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day a dispatch received by the State Department from Spain was submitted by the acting Secretary of State for the purpose of showing what has been done in Madrid in relation to the insult to the American flag reported by the schooners Ethel A. Merritt and Eunice P. Newcombe. This dispatch says that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs called upon Minister Fairchild and asked for special information in regard to the outrage. Mr. Fairchild replied that his knowledge of the affair was confined to what he had seen in the newspapers. The Spanish Minister then said that the Madrid Government had telegraphed to the Captain-General of Cuba about it, and that the Captain-General had replied that he knew absolutely nothing about the matter, and that no vessel of the Spanish Navy could have been guilty of the action which had been reported without his knowledge. The Spanish Minister added that the Madrid Government intended to order a special investigation, and promised ample reparation if it should be discovered that any vessel of the Spanish Navy had been concerned in the affair. It is suggested that the attacking vessel was a pirate flying the Spanish flag; that the American schooners were boarded with the object of ascertaining whether their cargoes were worth taking, and that the cargoes were not disturbed because, being fruit, they were not valuable plunder. In reply to this, it is said that no pirates have been reported heretofore by vessels sailing in the vicinity of the West Indies.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,012,073 28, and from Customs, $338,869 66.

The Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service received several telegrams to-day from various parts of the country, all attesting the satisfactory operation of the new fast mail service, which at every point heard from was on schedule time.

The President to-day signed the commission of David M. Key, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge of the Eastern and Middle District of Tennessee, and of Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, to be Postmaster-General. Judge Key will not assume his new duties until Mr. Maynard, who is on his way, assumes and releases him as head of the Post Office Department.

In the case of the public lands of San Francisco, the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office decides that the small tract known as "Willow Grove," at the head of the Guadaloupe River, must be included in the official survey. This tract is owned by the Odd-fellows' Savings Bank of San Francisco, and has been improved at considerable expense by that corporation, which holds its title under the Pueblo grant.

The Hon. J. S. Bigbee has been appointed United States District Attorney for the State of Georgia, vice H. P. Farrow. The following appointments were made by the President to-day: Roland H. Kinne, of Milesburg, Centre County, Penn., to be Register of the Land Office at Yakima, Washington Territory; James H. Wharton, to be Surveyor of Customs at Portsmouth, Ohio; Andrew J. Dumont, to be Naval Officer at New-Orleans, La., vice James Lewis, suspended; J. Mason Rice to be Collector of Customs at St. Mary's, Ga., vice Thomas M. Blodgett, suspended. William A. Stone United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and Charles C. Waters United States District Attorney for the District of Arkansas (a reappointment).

NINE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

DR. TANNER STILL LIVING WITHOUT EATING OR DRINKING.

HIS CONDITION YESTERDAY NOT UNFAVORABLE—A REDUCTION IN THE WASTE OF TISSUE—EXERCISING IN THE OPEN AIR.

Dr. H. S. Tanner still continues his battle with the laws of nature in Clarendon Hall, and yesterday at noon he concluded the eighth day of his long fast, just one-fifth of the task which he has set himself to accomplish. He is making the fast under adverse circumstances. The public, invited at first to visit him, now refuses to keep away, and the consequence is that the fasting man is worried all day long with visits, which annoy and irritate him. His abstinence from food has naturally made him extremely nervous, and the nervousness is increased by the persons around him. Scores of medical men have visited him daily, and all want to talk to the subject of the most interesting experiment ever presented to them for study. Dr. Tanner, in his present condition, is very irritable, and cannot easily bear contradiction. The result is that while the possibility of success in his task depends upon absolute quiet and freedom from care, he has been drawn into discussions by the spectators which have excited and worried him. Prof. Wark last evening determined that this should not happen again, and in the future nobody but the watchers and reporters will be admitted to the Doctor's room, unless on the special invitation of the fasting man himself. During the first days of his trial he was allowed to read the daily papers, but the remarks of Dr. Hammond and some comments upon his experiment excited him, so that for the last three days he has not been shown a newspaper. Individual members of the Neurological Society are now beginning to take an interest in the long fast, and a movement is on foot to have a committee of that body join with the "irregular" physicians in watching the progress of the experiment.

When the noise of the celebration of the 5th of July ended, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. Tanner sank into a quiet sleep, which lasted for four hours. Drs. Gunn and Griswold were on duty as watchers from midnight to 7 in the morning, and certify that during that time he took neither food nor water into his stomach. He gargled and rinsed his mouth eight times, returning the water to the glass, and at no time was more than two drams lost by absorption. He does not perspire much, but his flesh so far has been moist. At 5 o'clock he arose, washed and dressed himself, his clothes being carefully searched before he put them on. His pulse was then beating at the rate of 78 per minute, and was soft and full. His temperature was about normal at 98°. He insisted on taking a morning walk, although his physicians strongly objected. They hold that whatever expends power or wastes tissue should be avoided, but Dr. Tanner said that the walk would do him good, and was obstinate in the matter. Accompanied by his watchers, he walked up Fourth-avenue to Sixteenth-street, through Union-square, and back again to the hall, being absent about 25 minutes. He was bright and cheerful, not so nervous as on the day before, and the watchers certify that his physical and mental condition was "really wonderful." He expressed himself at this time as perfectly confident of success in his undertaking, and when asked if he was not suffering from hunger, said: "If I wanted to feel hungry I could feel hungry enough. But I have the will-power to keep it down, and I am keeping it down."

Upon his return to the hall he lay down on his cot again, face downward, with his head partially out of the window, and all through the day a crowd of men and boys stood on the opposite side of Thirteenth-street, watching his white hairs, which were the only thing visible from the street. During the morning he snatched at intervals a few minutes of uneasy sleep, but most of the time he twisted and turned in his cot, sitting up but little. He made no complaint of suffering, but occasionally a deep, hollow groan issued from his mouth, like the growling of a famished beast. At 8:30 his pulse had fallen to 77 beats per minute, and his temperature had slightly risen, being registered at 98 3-10°. His pulse is noted in the record kept by the watching physician, Dr. Charles E. Griswold, as "small and compressible, but as firm as can be expected." His respiration was recorded as 14 per minute. At noon he expressed satisfaction at having passed so easily through the first eight days of his trial, and declared that he was feeling much better than he had expected to feel. He rinsed his mouth, turned over on his face, and rested in comparative quiet until 2 in the afternoon, when he arose and was shaved, sitting in a chair. At about this time the doctors, real or professed, began to pour in upon him, and he engaged in discussions with them, which excited and irritated him. At 3, under the influence of the excitement and the oppressive air, caused by the crowd, his pulse had risen to 90 beats per minute, and his temperature to 99°. He was irritable, and complained bitterly of the noise and bad air which encompassed him. Finally, in a fit of temporary passion, he ordered the room cleared, and all but the watchers and two or three reporters withdrew. He then rested comparatively easy in his cot, drinking in the air from the open window at which he lay.

At 7 o'clock Dr. Tanner sat upright and bathed his feet in a pail of rain-water, which had been caught for him during the afternoon shower. His face was haggard, and his eyes looked as though he had not slept for a month, but there was no other indication of the terrible ordeal through which he is passing. He rested for a few minutes, lying on his face, and then expressed a desire to take an evening walk. He left the hall at 7:53, accompanied by Prof. Wark, Dr. Tuttle, and a TIMES reporter. He walked with a light cane in his right hand, but he made no use of it for support, and, as he passed up Fourth-avenue, he attracted no special attention. Although weak from his long fast, his step was firm and his gait natural. He walked to Sixteenth-street, and, entering Union-square, seated himself on one of the benches in the park. He sat 15 minutes with his hands clasped on the cane, and his head resting on the hands. Then he arose and walked steadily back to a liquor-saloon at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, where he was weighed. He turned the scale at 141¾, showing a loss of but 1¾ pounds since the last time he was weighed, two days before. In the first seven days he lost two pounds a day, and this decrease in his consumption of tissue encouraged him greatly. He returned to the hall and ran up the stairs as nimbly as a Tammany politician searching for beer. Some person had smoked in his room during his absence, and he detected the odor in an instant, and angrily ordered everybody from the room except his watchers. Then he lay down on his cot and prepared for the weary hours of the long night before him. If living at noon to-day, and there is no indication of his dying, he will have subsisted nine days without food, and seven without either food or drink.

MRS. VAN BUREN'S ESTATE.

Harriet Deutch, otherwise Harriet Van Buren, died in this City April 5, a victim of opium poisoning. She left an estate, consisting of personal property, valued at $1,000. Her nephew, P. Van Buren MacGregor, applied for letters of administration on her estate, but it was found that her next of kin surviving her was a brother, Thomas Broadhead Van Buren, living in Japan. He was communicated with on the subject, and yesterday a certificate was received by Mr. James J. Traynor, administration clerk in the Surrogate's office, in which Mr. Van Buren renounces his right and claims to administration. This certificate of renunciation was executed May 20, at Tokio, before D. W. Stevens, Secretary of the United States Legation in Japan. Letters will now be granted to Mr. MacGregor.

MR. BENNETT'S LUCKY DISCOVERY.

A young man who gave his name as Alfred Marks, and who said he resided at No. 359 Grand-street, Brooklyn, called at the office of De Castro & Donner's sugar refinery in Williamsburg, yesterday, and asked for change of a one-hundred-dollar bill. Mr. A. C. Bennett, the book-keeper, made the required change. Marks objected that there was not enough of silver, and, handing back the money, was given his one-hundred-dollar bill. The book-keeper, on counting the money, found it was $20 short. He ran after Marks, and, overtaking him, compelled him to give back the $20. Remembering that a friend of his had been swindled in a similar manner in this City some time ago, Mr. Bennett caused Marks's arrest, thinking he might be the swindler. At the station-house, $341 and a check for $400 were found on the prisoner. Twenty odd dollars were in rolls marked "Bushwick-avenue Railroad Company." Marks has been several times arrested by the Police. The check found on him was dated yesterday, and was payable to E. Nelson. It was drawn on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, and was signed by Adolph Cope. Marks, who was fashionably dressed, and wore costly diamonds, made no explanation of how he came into possession of the money and check. The prisoner was locked up to await examination.

MANY LIVES IMPERILED.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING A FIRE IN AN EAST SIDE PAWNSHOP.

A fire which, according to the assertions of several persons, was of incendiary origin, partially destroyed the four-story brick building No. 448 East Thirteenth-street last evening. The house is owned by Louis Naum, a clothier, of No. 71 Chatham-street, who rented it May 1 last to Morris Levy, a pawnbroker. The latter took possession of the store and the second and third floors, while the top story was sub-let to Mrs. Marguerita Brauer, a German woman with a large family. Levy, who formerly kept a pawnbroker's establishment in Avenue A, occupied the second floor as a dwelling for himself and family, the latter consisting of a wife and six children. The third floor he used as a storage for pledges which he could not keep in the shop below stairs. In the rear of the building, and separated from it by a narrow court, which is reached through the lower hallway of No. 448, is a row of small tenements, occupied by 30 families, whose fears during the progress of the fire were with difficulty calmed by the Police. Levy was insured, it is said, for $5,000, but the name of the company is unknown. It is known beyond a doubt that his wife and five of his children left the house shortly before the flames were discovered, and that the only member of his family seen in or about the place at the time was his son Henry, a lad of 14 years, whom Levy employed as a recorder of pledges. The store was closed, the neighbors say, half an hour earlier than usual. About 6 P. M. Henry Levy went up stairs, and meeting Mrs. Brauer's boys and girls, asked them to go on the roof with him. A few minutes after, Mrs. Brauer, who had been engaged in preparing supper, was startled by hearing the children crying "Fire, Fire!" Hastily descending to the ground floor she became satisfied that the alarm was not a false one, for bright tongues of flame were then issuing through the door leading from the hallway into the rear of the pawnshop. On the way up stairs she met her son-in-law, Gustav H. Reichold, and her married daughter, Mrs. Randall, running down stairs with the children in their arms. Two other little ones who had gone on the roof before the discovery of the fire were rescued by Officer Kiely, of the Seventeenth Precinct. When the officer entered the house the fire had penetrated to the second floor. On his return he encountered volumes of blinding smoke, which nearly suffocated the children. The Levy boy made his exit unaided. When the fire began to assume threatening proportions the people occupying the rear tenements became wild with excitement. Some were packing up their household goods, and would have deserted their apartments and probably choked up the narrow alleyway in their flight, had not a force of policemen been detailed to occupy the court-yard, and prevent them from leaving. Two alarms brought a large number of engines and hook and ladder companies to the scene of the fire. An ambulance call was also sent out, but as no one was injured, the services of the vehicles that responded were not required. The flames were extinguished within half an hour, but not before the building was almost completely gutted. The loss by damage to the structure itself is estimated at $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Levy's loss is not known. He and his son were arrested in the neighborhood about 7 o'clock and lodged in the Fifth-Street Police Station to await the action of the Fire Marshal. The elder Levy gave his age as 40, and said that he was born in Germany. His wife, in explaining the absence of herself and her younger children from the house at the time, said that they had gone to visit her father, a Mr. Israels, of No. 153 Avenue C, whom, they had been informed, was in a dying condition. Mrs. Randall, the married daughter of Mrs. Brauer, informed the Police that she saw Levy senior sitting on a fence in the rear of the house about 10 minutes before the fire was discovered. A Mrs. Reilly, of No. 436 East Thirteenth-street, alleges that she attempted to get into the pawnshop at 6 P. M., and that Levy pushed her out. Other persons, among them a man named William Mooney and a boy named O'Toole, made statements also tending to criminate Levy.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The thunder-storm which passed over the City yesterday left the weather but little cooler than it was before the rain. It was a local shower. No rain fell in any other part of the United States. The amount of the rain-fall was .84 of an inch, making the total depth of the rain-fall, including the storm on Monday afternoon, 2.34 inches. There was no storm centre apparent yesterday. It was in Southern Michigan last Monday night, and moving rapidly up to Canada, was lost in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The barometer was highest in the Gulf States yesterday, and lowest in the Eastern States. This is an indication that the weather will be warmer in this latitude to-day. Although the mercury was not extremely high yesterday, the humidity was so great that the heat was oppressive. The variations of the thermometer on the Equitable Building were as follows: 7 A. M., 71°; 11 o'clock, 79°; 2 P. M., 78°; 3 o'clock, 80°; 9 o'clock, 79°. The maximum temperature was 82°. Elsewhere it was as follows: Albany, 83°; Baltimore, 85°; Boston, 74°; Burlington, 88°; Chicago, 72°; Cincinnati, 81°; Cheyenne, 88°; Detroit, New-Orleans, and Toledo, 86°; Indianapolis, 83°. There was little air stirring in this City, the highest velocity of the wind being 10 miles an hour.

SUING A BROTHER CHINAMAN.

Tom Lee, a Chinaman and a Special Deputy Sheriff, keeps a Chinese grocery store at No. 4 Mott-street. On June 6 there was a row in the Chinese quarter in Mott-street, in which Hee Sing, a Chinese boarding-house keeper, from No. 388 Water-street, was a participant. Sheriff Tom Lee was very active in aiding the lawfully-constituted authorities in suppressing the disorder and arresting the principals, and he devoted much of his strategy and force toward capturing and reducing to submission Mr. Hee Sing. Lee was very roughly handled by his particular adversary, and sustained some physical injury. Since then he has recovered, however, and, like a good citizen, he did not resort to the vendetta, but went to a lawyer and instituted a suit for civil damages for assault and battery against Hee Sing. The suit was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday. Hee Sing was arrested by Deputy Sheriff O'Beirne on an attachment issued by Judge Westbrook. Bail was fixed at $1,000, the amount of damages claimed. Hee Sing promptly furnished the required security, and was released.

DUDLEY AND M'GUINNESS ARRAIGNED.

Henry J. Dudley, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, and his deputy, Robert McGuinness, presented themselves in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, having been notified by the District Attorney's office of the indictments found against them on Friday last. Both were arraigned by the Clerk of the Court—McGuinness on an indictment for bribery, and Dudley on two indictments—one for bribery, the other for malfeasance. The accused officers pleaded not guilty, and Recorder Smyth fixed bail at $5,000 in the case of Dudley, and $3,000 in the case of McGuinness. A. J. White, of No. 41 Peck-slip, gave the necessary bond for the appearance of McGuinness when called upon. When the District Attorney's office closed Dudley had not given bail, but will probably do so to-day. Being public officers, the accused were not taken into custody. They are represented by Roswell D. Hatch, ex-Fire Commissioner, and William F. Kintzing.

AN EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

The Sunday-school of the Thirty-seventh-Street Methodist Episcopal Church has arranged what promises to be an unusually pleasant excursion to West Point on Friday next. The steamer Long Branch will carry the excursionists, leaving the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, at 8 o'clock, and the foot of West Tenth-street an hour later. Through the courtesy of Gen. Schofield, the visitors will be permitted to make themselves at home on the grounds at West Point. The Eighth Regiment Band will accompany the party, and in acknowledgment of Gen. Schofield's kindness, will tender him a serenade during the day. The officers of the school have prepared a pleasant programme of sacred and national songs, which the children will sing during the trip. The programme gives also a short sketch of the many points of interest on the Hudson between this City and West Point.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS GRAND JURY.

The July term of the Court of General Sessions was opened by Recorder Smyth yesterday. Mr. James M. Dunbar, commission merchant, of No. 50 Leonard-street, was selected to act as foreman of the Grand Jury. His Honor said that inasmuch as the prisons were filled with prisoners he should ask the Grand Jury to devote as much time as possible to the disposition of the cases brought before them, so that the largest possible number of complaints might be disposed of within the shortest space. They should exercise the utmost caution, he said, in finding a true bill, so that no person should be unjustly subjected to the indignity of an indictment. The Recorder then drew the attention of the Grand Jury to the various violations of law, as laid down in the statute in relation to charging Grand Juries.

A GREEN TURTLE STORY FROM TEXAS.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, July 3.

Capt. J. B. Rodgers, owner of the schooner James Andrews, that left Lafitte's slip on the 20th inst., for Calcasieu, encountered a squall off Sabine on the 21st, in which the vessel lost her jib and broke the centre-board. The squall seemed to extend in a circle of about five miles, and was very severe. Vessels a few miles away were entirely out of reach of the wind that was pitching the James Andrews about. For one half hour the schooner was in considerable danger; but good seamanship and cool judgment carried her through safely, and with only the damage mentioned. On the Tuesday following, when between Sabine and Calcasieu, the vessel again encountered bad weather. The sea became very lumpy, and a blow was imminent, when the schooner suddenly entered a field of green turtles, some of them being as large as an ordinary-sized round table. Strange to say, they were all on their backs. The schooner was lying on and off, and from observation it was estimated that the water covered by these turtles formed an area of 5 miles in width and 10 miles in length. They were of all sizes, and not one being seen in a natural position. The water was literally covered with them. During the passage among the turtles, Spanish mackerel were leaping high in the air in every direction, as if determined to escape from the sea, giving evidence that either the water underneath was in a dreadful commotion, or sea monsters had come down on them from some strange sea. Capt. Rodgers is anxious to have nautical men explain these odd phenomena of the turtles on their backs and the excitement among the mackerel. During his nautical career he never saw anything similar to it, nor did he ever before lay eyes on as many turtles and Spanish mackerel. The storm that appeared imminent did not come, and fair weather and a good sea presented themselves after the vessel passed through the field of turtles.

STRIKING A GOOD SAMARITAN.

Dr. McCosh, the ambulance surgeon of the Chambers-Street Hospital, was requested last night by Jacob Malliger, of No. 306 Canal-street, to go to that number, where the latter said a man was lying dangerously ill. The ambulance was brought to the door, and the Doctor jumped on. Malliger wanted to ride, but as it is against the rules of the hospital to allow any but members of the medical staff to ride on the ambulance, his request was denied. Soon after the ambulance arrived at the place, Malliger reached the house. After cursing Dr. McCosh for not allowing him to ride, Malliger struck the Doctor in the face. An officer in the vicinity arrested the ruffian, and he was locked up. The "sick man" turned out to be a boy, the son of Malliger, who was suffering from cholera morbus.

A CARELESS DIET, a change of water, or a cold settling in the bowels very often brings on at this season of the year, an obstinate diarrhea, or some serious affection of the stomach or bowels, imperiling the life of the patient. If you would treat such complaints in a rational way, try at once DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a simple but safe remedy in such attacks, and equally effectual in all cases of cramps, cholera morbus, dysentery, and Summer complaint.—*Advertisement.*

THE TONIC EFFECT of HOLMAN'S AGUE AND LIVER PAD is marvelous to those who are not familiar with the absorption principle of which the HOLMAN PAD is the only successful exponent. Drs. Loomis, Austin, Murray, and others fully indorse the HOLMAN PAD.—*Advertisement.*

Granulated and Inflamed Eyelids.
Fifteen years' experience has proved the wonderful curative properties of PALMER'S LOTION for all diseases of the eye and eyelids. Bottles 25 cts. and $1. Its value proved without cost at 376 Pearl-st.—*Advertisement.*

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption, Coughs, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, and General Debility. Established 21 years.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS; HANCOCK SHOULD EXPLAIN; NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS; LAWLESS NESS IN GEORGIA.

PHASES OF LONDON LIFE; STILL ANOTHER COLLISION; SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD OF THE SEAWANHAKA.

MURDER FULL OF MYSTERY; THE NEW COUNTERFEITS; THE FOURTH IN THE CITY.

YALE REGAINS THE PRIZE; DRIVING OUT THE JESUITS; THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; ALL THE GENERAL NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS: AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION; FARM HINTS FOR JULY; ENSILAGE OF GREEN FODDER; ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

If the Palate of a Juvenile Revolts at a medicine, it is very difficult for it to swallow. This is not the case with MILK OF MAGNESIA.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the most economical that can be used for LAUNDRY, BATH, and TOILET.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island Beach. Always cool. Cure for Hay Fever and Chills and Fever.

"Alderney Brand." BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

DEGRAW—DU BOIS.—On Tuesday, July 6, 1880, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, D. D., EDWIN E. DEGRAW to MARY I. DU BOIS, only daughter of Theo. W. Du Bois.
Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DIED.

BELL.—At Woodsburg, Long Island, Sunday morning, July 4, ANNIE M., daughter of the late Stacie S. and Hannah M. Bell.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wm. H. Pemberton, No. 57 East 59th-st., New-York City, without further notice.

CROLIUS.—Sunday, July 4, EDWARD CROLIUS, in the 73d year of his age.
Interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

CURTIS.—At his home, in Watertown, Conn., on Tuesday, July 6, WILLIAM EDMUND CURTIS, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAY.—At High Bridge, July 5, 1880, ANDREW D. DAY, aged 35 years.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, July 7, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

DRISLER.—On Friday, July 2, at Greenburg, Westchester County, N. Y., CHARLES HENRY, infant son of Henry Drisler, Jr., and the late Sarah C. Drisler.

FREEMAN.—At Orange, July 4, 1880, HENRY E. FREEMAN, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, South Main-st., Orange, Wednesday, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOSMAN.—On the 5th inst., ANDREW D., infant son of Geo. McA. and Jennie E. Gosman.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, Long Island City, on Thursday, July 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

McCARTY.—On July 5, 1880, CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late Peter McCarty.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 120 East 25th-st., on Thursday, July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NUGENT.—On Thursday, July 1, 1880, of cholera morbus, at the Insane Asylum, Bloomingdale, N. Y., JOHN NUGENT, formerly of Flushing, Long Island.
Interred in Calvary Cemetery.

PARMELEE.—In Brooklyn, 5th inst., ALBERT O. PARMELEE.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 63 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 7th inst., at 4 P. M.

QUICK.—Monday evening, July 5, TEUNIS W. QUICK, aged 61 years.
Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 4th-av. and 34th-st., Thursday, July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RIPLEY.—At his residence, No. 661 5th-av., on Sunday, July 4, of angina pectoris, GEORGE RIPLEY, LL. D., in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral at the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Dr. Collyer's, 34th-st. and Park-av., at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, July 7. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SHIPMAN.—At Clinton, N. J., July 3, 1880, WM. M. SHIPMAN, aged 58 years.
His friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, in Clinton, N. J., on Wednesday, the 7th day of July, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

TAULMAN.—On Sunday, July 4, at Palisades, on the Hudson, CHARLES TAULMAN, in the 81st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. Coates, at Palisades. Carriages at Sparkill, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, will meet 9:50 A. M. train from Chambers-Street Ferry.
Newark Advertiser please copy.

WHITE.—On Tuesday, July 6, MATILDA, wife of Sylvanus White.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 316 Halsey-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 3 P. M., for France direct, by steam-ship St. Laurent, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for France, Germany, &c., by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for the Windward Islands leave New-York July 7. The mails for Hayti leave New-York July 7. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York July 7. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York July 8. The mails for Havana leave New-York July 8. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York July 10. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York July 10. The mails for Porto Rico and the West Indies leave New-York July 10. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco July 15. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco July 31.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1880.

GOLD PENS. FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 6.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 6.

SECOND CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, July 6—P. M.

The week opened on the Stock Exchange with a fairly active market and a very strong tone to speculation. In the early dealings, the transactions in Erie, St. Paul, Western Union, Lake Shore, Kansas and Texas, and the coal shares were quite large, and the heavy buying in these stocks tended to impart strength to the entire general list, which recorded a steady advance in quotations. The improvement, compared with the closing prices of Saturday last, ranged from ½ to 2 per cent, and was most marked in Erie preferred, Canada Southern, New Jersey Central, Wabash Pacific, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Kansas and Texas, and Lake Shore. During the afternoon the speculation was devoid of animation, the dealings being chiefly confined to realizing sales, under which prices reacted fractionally. Toward the close the market became steadier, and a slight recovery took place.

The transactions aggregated 121,803 shares, including 30,400 Erie, 15,000 St. Paul, 19,400 Western Union, 10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,300 Lake Shore, 7,300 New-Jersey Central, 6,400 Kansas and Texas, 4,600 Pacific Mail, 4,500 Wabash Pacific, and 2,400 North-west.

North-west declined from 92¼ to 91¾; St. Paul advanced from 78¾ to 79, reacted to 78, and recovered to 78¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 77½ to 78¼, reacted to 77¾, and closed at 77⅞; Delaware and Hudson sold up from 75¼ to 76, and closed at 75⅞; New-Jersey Central advanced from 66⅞ to 67¾, reacted to 66¾, and closed at 67¼; Erie fell off from 41⅞ to 41½, advanced to 42, reacted to 41⅝, and closed at 41¾; do. preferred declined from 67⅝ to 67¼, rose to 68¼, reacted to 68, and recovered to 68¼; Pacific Mail sold up from 39¼ to 40¼, reacted to 39¾, and recovered to 40; Lake Shore receded from 104¾ to 104⅜, advanced to 104⅝, declined to 104, and closed at 104¼; Western Union rose from 104¾ to 105¼, and closed at 104⅞; Wabash Pacific advanced from 37 to 37¾, and reacted to 37⅝; do. preferred rose from 65⅛ to 66¼, reacted to 66, and advanced to 66⅜; Canada Southern sold up to 59¼, against 57½ at the close on Saturday last, and reacted to 59; Kansas and Texas advanced from 35⅝ to 36¼, reacted to 35¾, and closed at 36; Union Pacific advanced from 87¼ to 88⅜, reacted to 87½, and recovered to 88.

The monetary situation continues to be characterized by great ease, the supply of loanable capital being still in excess of the requirements of borrowers. Call loans on stocks were made chiefly at 2½ ⅌ cent., 2 and 3 ⅌ cent. being the extreme rates, and 2 ⅌ cent. the quotation at the close. On Government bonds as security, 2 ⅌ cent. was a full rate. Time loans were quoted at 2½@4 ⅌ cent., according to the collateral and the length of time. In the discount market prime names sold at 3@4½ ⅌ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 100 premium, bank 250 premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago par, and Boston par.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London a shade weaker, at 98⅞@98¾ for money and 98⅞@98¾ for the account. United States Government bonds were firm and unchanged, except for new 5s, which declined ½ ⅌ cent., to 106. In American railway securities, Erie common rose from 42 to 42⅜, and reacted to 42¼; do. consolidated Seconds advanced from 91 to 92; Illinois Central receded from 109 to 108¼, but recovered to 109; Reading sold up from 8 to 8¾; New-York Central advanced from 131 to 132, and closed at 131½@132; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts fell off from 70¼ to 66¼, and recovered to 67¾; do. Seconds declined from 32 to 28, and recovered to 28¼. Bar Silver declined to 52⅝d. ⅌ ounce. The sum of £51,000 went into the Bank of England on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced from 85f. 15c. to 85f. 75c, and reacted to 85f. 72½c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 30½c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the volume of business was light, and no change was made in the nominal asking quotations. The inquiry for bills is light, and large lines of sterling cannot be placed except at liberal concessions from the posted figures. Actual transactions were effected at $4 84@$4 84¼ for 60-day bills, $4 86@$4 86¼ for demand, $4 86¼@$4 86½ for cable transfers, and $4 82½@$4 82¾ for commercial bills.

Government bonds were strong on a small volume of business. Railroad bonds were in fair request, more particularly for the Erie, Kansas and Texas, and Kansas Pacific (Denver Division) issues. Erie consolidated Seconds declined from 89⅝ to 89, rose to 89¼ and returned to 89; do. funded 5s rose from 84 to 85, and reacted to 84½; Kansas and Texas Firsts sold up from 104¾ to 105⅜, and reacted to 105; do. Seconds advanced from 64 to 66, and reacted to 65½; Kansas Pacific Firsts (Denver Division) rose from 105¼ to 106¾; Chesapeake and Ohio currency 6's advanced from 37⅞ to 38¼, and reacted to 38; C., C. and I. C. incomes rose from 36 to 37; do. supplementary Firsts from 85 to 86½; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts from 103⅛ to 104¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s convertible from 109¼ to 110; Metropolitan Elevated Firsts from 98⅞ to 99¾; Lake Erie and Western Firsts declined from 109 to 101; Mobile and Ohio Second debentures from 48 to 41; North-west gold coupons from 118 to 117¼; St. Louis and San Francisco Seconds, class B, advanced from 75¼ to 76; St. Paul Firsts (Southern Minnesota Division) from 100½ to 101; Wabash convertibles from 100 to 101, and do. Firsts (St. Louis Division) from 107¼ to 108. State bonds were dull, the only transactions therein being a sale of District of Columbia 3.65s coupon at 98¼.

The exports of produce from this port for the week ending to-day aggregated $6,447,246. The total since Jan. 1 is $139,139,307, against $158,258,868 in 1879, and $171,397,075 in 1878.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1880.

Receipts	$1,473,220 20
Payments	[illegible]
Balance, coin	[illegible]
Balance, notes	[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 6.

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	108¾	108¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅜	103⅜
Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany and Susquehanna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cariboo Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	121¾
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	110
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	180
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., Bloom. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon River and Navigation	[illegible]	117¼
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	170
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	150
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Chi. and Ind. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	110	110	[illegible]
Chi., St. Paul and Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500
Chicago and North-west pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,600
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., R. I. and Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000
Del. and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., Bloom. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	104	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mar. and Cin. 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo., Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Lake E. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon R. and Navigation	118	117	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,600
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and S. Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total sales			121,803

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1895	[illegible]	
United States currency 6s, 1896	[illegible]	
United States currency 6s, 1897	[illegible]	
United States currency 6s, 1898	[illegible]	
United States currency 6s, 1899	[illegible]	

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

Counter Rates. Selling Rates.

London: 60-days sight; Demand; Cable transfers; Commercial; Commercial, 3 days. Paris francs: 60-days sight; Demand; Cable transfers; Commercial; Commercial, 3 days. Swiss francs: 60-days sight; Demand. Belgium francs: 60-days sight; Demand. Reichmarks: 60-days sight; Demand; Commercial; Commercial, 3 days. [rates illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$115,592,351
Balances	6,130,925

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 6.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Railroads of New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific common	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Irving Savings Institution has declared interest for the six months ending June 30 at [illegible]

the rate of Five ⅌ cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at Four ⅌ cent. on sums over that figure, payable July 19.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	[illegible]	Eastern R. R.	[illegible]
Boston Land	[illegible]	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	[illegible]	Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. L. g. 7s	115	Copper Falls	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	[illegible]	Duncan Silver	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1 s	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. [illegible]	[illegible]	International	[illegible]
Hartford & Erie 7s	[illegible]	Pewabic (new stock)	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. R. R.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Boston & Albany R. R.	[illegible]	Ridge	[illegible]
Boston & Maine R. R.	137	Silver Islet	[illegible]
Burlington & Mo. in N.	[illegible]	Madison Copper Mine	[illegible]
Chi., Clin., Dub. & M.	[illegible]	Allouez Min. Co. (new)	[illegible]
Cin., San. & Cleve.	[illegible]		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 610 head; total for the week thus far, 3,795 head; for the same time last week, 13,542 head; consigned through, 495 cars; market—Good demand and prices a shade higher; best grades disposed of; sales of choice heavy at $4 50@$5 75; no very extra on sale; good shippers, $4 50@$4 75; fair to medium, [illegible]; light butchers, [illegible]; mixed do. [illegible]; Cherokee Steers, [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for the week thus far, 8,300 head; for the same time last week, 12,500 head; consigned through, 37 cars; market firmer; offerings very light; the bulk is consigned through; a few sales at [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,600 head; total for the week thus far, 15,000 head; for the same time last week, 18,870 head; consigned through, 80 cars; market steady and unchanged; sales of Yorkers at $4 55@$4 65; heavy and medium, $4 50@$4 60, mostly at $4 60; fair ends, [illegible]; coarse and common, [illegible]; a few cars remain unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 6.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,286 head; supply consisted largely of Western Cattle; prices fell off ¼c. ⅌ lb.; the live weight movement was slow in Northern Cattle, for which prices declined ½c. dead weight; sales of Beef Cattle, choice, at $7; extra, [illegible]; first quality, [illegible]; second quality, [illegible]; third quality, [illegible]; store Cattle—Working Oxen, ⅌ pair, $100@$160; Milch Cows and Calves, [illegible]; Farrow Cows, [illegible]; fancy Cows, [illegible]; yearlings, [illegible]; 2-year olds, [illegible]; 3-year olds, [illegible]. Western fat Swine, live, [illegible]; Northern Dressed Hogs, [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,500 head; prices ruled at [illegible] decline; scarcely a flock of Lambs was sold at over 7c., and but few as high as that, with a tendency to lower rates at the close; sales of Sheep, in lots, at [illegible] each; extra, [illegible]; Spring Lambs, [illegible]; Veal Calves, [illegible].

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—The Drovers' Journal reports: Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 3,500 head; market active and firm, at 5c.@10c. higher; packing, $4 15@$4 40; light, [illegible]; choice heavy, [illegible]. Cattle—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady and firm at full prices; shipping, $4 30@$4 90; butchers', [illegible]; grass Texans, [illegible]; corn-fed Western, [illegible]. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market active and firm; common to medium, [illegible]; good to choice, [illegible]. The Journal's London cable reports Cattle dull; best American, [illegible] ⅌ lb. Sheep higher at 17c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Hogs active and a shade higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, [illegible]; packing, [illegible]; butchers' to select, [illegible]; receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Cattle scarce and firm; heavy shipping Steers, [illegible]; light do., [illegible]; Cows and Heifers, [illegible]; grass Texans and Indians plenty, but dull, at [illegible]; receipts for the past three days, [illegible] head; shipments, [illegible]. Sheep steady at [illegible]; receipts, 450 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; market dull; supply fair; demand light, and prices a shade off yesterday's figures. Hogs—Receipts, 550 head; Philadelphias, [illegible]; Yorkers, [illegible]. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; selling active, and prices 10c.@15c. higher than last week.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—The prices are compared with Friday's. The receipts and shipments are for four days. Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat strong, higher, and rather excited; No. 2 Red Winter, 95c.; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 93c., cash; [illegible] July; [illegible] August; 87c., September; No. 3 do., [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn strong and higher at [illegible] cash; [illegible] August; [illegible] September; Rejected, [illegible]. Oats strong and higher at [illegible] cash; [illegible] July; [illegible] August; [illegible] September. Rye steady, with a fair demand, at 71c. Barley steady, with a fair demand, at 75c. Pork excited and higher at [illegible] cash and July; [illegible] August; [illegible] September. Lard strong and higher at [illegible] cash; [illegible] August; [illegible] September. Bulk-meats active, firm, and higher; Shoulders, $4 75; Short Rib, $7 05; Short Clear, $7 25. Eggs, 10c.@10½c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 09. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 5¼c. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 706,000 bushels; Oats, 70,000 bushels; Rye, 3,600 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 128,000 bushels; Corn, 1,094,000 bushels; Oats, 155,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—Wool steady and firm; demand improving; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XX and above, [illegible]; X, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine, or X and XX, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]. Washed Combing and Delaine—Fine Washed Delaine, X and XX, [illegible]; medium Washed Combing and Delaine, [illegible]; coarse do. do. do., [illegible]. Canada Washed Combing, [illegible]. Tub-washed—Choice, [illegible]; fair, [illegible]. Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing and Delaine, [illegible]; coarse do. do. do., [illegible]. Bright Unwashed Clothing—Fine, or X and XX, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]. Dark Earthy Unwashed Clothing—Fine, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]. Oregon—Fine, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]. California—Fine, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, [illegible]. Texas—Fine, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]. New-Mexican and Colorado—Fine, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; coarse, carpet wool, [illegible]. Pulled—Extra Merino, [illegible]; super, [illegible]; Lambs' super, [illegible].

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—Flour unchanged; Wheat quiet; sales, 11,000 bushels; No. 1 hard Duluth at [illegible]; [illegible] for No. 2 Duluth; [illegible] for No. 1 White Michigan. Corn dull; sales, [illegible] cars of high mixed at [illegible]; 3 cars of high mixed Toledo at [illegible]. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western offered at 32c.; [illegible] bid. Rye inactive. Barley neglected. Freights to New-York—Railroads—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, [illegible]; Oats, [illegible]. Canal—Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible]. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 7,900 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 159,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels; Rye, 7,500 bushels. Lake—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 337,000 bushels; Corn, 940,000 bushels; Rye, [illegible] bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, 194,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Barley, 6,500 bushels; Rye, 7,500 bushels. Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 184,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels. Intermediate Points—Corn, 3,500 bushels. The above receipts and shipments are for the past three days. Grain in Store—Wheat, 517,000 bushels; Corn, 1,096,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, none; Rye, [illegible] bushels; Malt, 37,400 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat lower for cash; options unsettled; No. 2 Red Fall, [illegible] cash; [illegible] July; [illegible] August; [illegible] September; No. 3 do., [illegible]; No. 4 do., [illegible]. Corn dull at [illegible] cash; [illegible] July; [illegible] August and September. Oats dull at [illegible] cash; [illegible] July; [illegible] August; [illegible] September. Rye dull at [illegible]. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky steady at $1 08. Pork higher at [illegible] bid, cash and July; [illegible] August. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk-meats strong and higher. Summer Meats—Shoulders, $4 60; Clear Rib, $7 05; Clear Sides, $7 10; Winter—Clear Rib purchased at $6 90, freight, 15c.; Clear Sides, $7 10, freight, 15c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, $5 12½; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 180,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 6.—Flour stronger; Family, old, [illegible]; new, [illegible]. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 Red Winter, [illegible]; No. 2 Amber, [illegible]; receipts, 3,100 bushels; shipments, 7,500 bushels. Corn stronger; No. 2 Mixed, 40c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 Mixed, 30c. Rye quiet at 73c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Fall, 80c. Pork strong and higher at $12. Lard in fair demand and prices higher at [illegible]. Bulk-meats strong; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Whisky active and firm at $1 07. Butter quiet; choice Western Reserve, [illegible]; choice Central Ohio, [illegible]. Sugar active, but not quotably higher; hards, [illegible]; New-Orleans, [illegible]. Hogs in good demand; common, [illegible]; light, [illegible]; packing, [illegible]; butchers', [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] head; shipments, [illegible] head.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 6.—Flour strong; Superfine, [illegible]; Double, [illegible]; Treble, [illegible]; high grades, [illegible]. Corn in fair demand at [illegible]. Oats quiet and weak at [illegible]. Corn-meal quiet at [illegible]. Hay scarce and firm; prime at [illegible]; choice, [illegible]. Pork strong and higher, and held at $12. Lard higher; tierce, [illegible]; keg, [illegible]. Bulk-meats scarce and firm; Shoulders, loose, [illegible]; packed, [illegible]. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Hams—Sugar-cured firmer; canvased, [illegible]. Whisky steady; Western Rectified, [illegible]. Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, [illegible]. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses—Common, [illegible]; Centrifugal, [illegible]. Rice firmer; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, [illegible]. Bran quiet at 65c. Exchange—New-York sight, [illegible] ⅌ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, [illegible].

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 6.—Flour steady; Clear, [illegible]; No. 1 Spring, [illegible]; Amber Winter, [illegible]; White Winter, [illegible]; Double Extra, [illegible]; New Process, [illegible]; Graham, [illegible]; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat unchanged; sales, 3,500 bushels White State at [illegible]; 3,500 bushels Red State at [illegible]. Corn steady and unchanged at [illegible]. Barley quiet. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal freights lower. Wheat and Peas [illegible]; Corn and Rye, [illegible]; Barley, [illegible] to New-York; Lumber, [illegible] to Albany; [illegible] to New-York. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Lumber, 3,436,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 740 bbls.; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,600,000 feet. Grain in Store and Afloat—Wheat, 175,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Barley, 76,000 bushels; Peas, [illegible] bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—Flour strong. Wheat opened firm, and closed firmer and excited; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 05; do. soft, $1 01; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]; September, [illegible]; No. 3 do., 79c.; No. 4 do., [illegible]; Rejected nominal. Corn steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats easier; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye firmer; No. 1, 71½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Spring at 65c. Provisions quiet but firmer; Mess Pork quiet at [illegible] cash and July; [illegible] August. Lard—Prime Steam, [illegible] cash and July; [illegible] August. Hogs quiet, but firm, at [illegible]. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 34,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 6.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; Extra, [illegible]; do. Family, [illegible]; A No. 1, [illegible]; choice to fancy, [illegible]. Wheat dull at 90c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2 White, [illegible]; do. Mixed, [illegible]. Oats weak; No. 2 White, [illegible]; do. Mixed, [illegible]. Rye quiet; No. 2, 70c. Pork firm at $12 75. Lard steady; prime steam, [illegible]. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib, $7 10; Clear Sides, $7 25. Bacon fairly active and a shade higher; Shoulders, $5 35; Clear Rib, $7 75; Clear Sides, $8. Hams—Sugar-cured, [illegible]. Whisky steady at $1 07.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—Flour quiet; sales of 300 bbls. of White at $5 10. Wheat firm; Extra White Michigan nominal; No. 1 White Michigan, [illegible] July; [illegible] August; [illegible] September; [illegible]. Corn quiet; No. 2, [illegible]; High Mixed, [illegible]. Oats dull; No. 1 Mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 do., [illegible]. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, none; Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, none.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 6.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, [illegible]; No. 2 Red Wabash, [illegible] July; [illegible] August; [illegible]. Corn quiet; High Mixed, [illegible]; No. 2, spot and July, [illegible].

August, [illegible]; No. 2 White, [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]; damaged, [illegible]. Oats dull; No. 2, [illegible]. Receipts—Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, 95,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 97,000 bushels; Corn, [illegible] bushels; Oats, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 28c. Rosin firm at $1 05 for Strained; $1 07½ for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 60. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 70 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

HERKIMER, N. Y., July 6.—There was a lively market here to-day; 1,250 bxs. of Factory Cheese were shipped at [illegible]. The sales of Farm Dairy Cheese were 150 bxs. at [illegible].

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 6.—With but a moderate demand and light business, quotations are without change at 4c. for 64 squares and [illegible] for 60x56 cloths.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—Petroleum firm at [illegible] for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., July 6.—Whisky firm at $1 07.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 6—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, [illegible]; do. second mortgage, [illegible]; Erie, 42¼; do. second Consols, 93; Reading, [illegible]; New-York Central, [illegible]. British Consols, 98 11-16 for both money and the account.

3 P. M.—Erie, 42⅜; Illinois Central, 109¼; New-York Central, 132. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes 85f. 75c. for the account.

4 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 66¾; do. second mortgage, [illegible]; Erie, 42¼; Reading, [illegible]; New-York Central, 131¾. British Consols, 98 9-16 for money, and 98 11-16 for the account. Silver is quoted to-day at [illegible] ⅌ ounce. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes 85f. 72½c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 67¾; do. second mortgage, 28¼; Erie, 42¼. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £51,000.

PARIS, July 6.—Exchange on London 25f. 30½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Pork—Prime Mess, Eastern, firmer at 65s.; Western steady at 60s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 36s.; Short Rib steady at 36s. 6d.; Long Clear steady at 36s.; Short Clear steady at 37s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull at 44s.; Shoulders steady at [illegible]. Beef—India Mess dull at 65s.; extra India Mess dull at 75s.; Prime Mess dull at 60s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 36s. 3d. Tallow—Prime City firmer at 32s. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 23s. Resin—Common steady at 4s. 3d.; fine steady at 11s. Cheese—American choice dull at 58s. Lard-oil dull at 27s. Flour—Extra State dull at 12s. 3d. Wheat—No. 1 White steady at 9s. 6d.; Spring No. 2 steady at 9s.; Winter, new Western, firmer at 9s. 10d.; Winter, new Southern firmer at 10s. Corn—Mixed dull at 5s. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American nominal. Rosin—Common, at London, dull at [illegible]. Turpentine—Spirits, at London, dull at 21s. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 40,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 11,000 quarters; from other sources, 5,700 quarters. Receipts of Corn, 35,000 quarters.

LIVERPOOL, July 6—12:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 36s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Bacon, 37s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 32s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 23s. ⅌ cwt. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 183,000 centals, including 148,000 American.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm, except Corn, which is dull. Corn, 4s. 11d. ⅌ cental for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 9s. 6d.@10s. 3d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 9s. 6d.@10s. for California Club; 9s. 4d.@9s. 9d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 8d.@10s. for Red Winter.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton hardening; the sales of the day included 6,500 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6½d.

LONDON, July 6—4 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed closed at 52s.@52s. 3d. per quarter. Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. 6d.@23s. 9d. per cwt.

MANCHESTER, July 6.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics is dull and tending down.

ANTWERP, July 6.—Petroleum, 22s[illegible] for fine pale American.

BREMEN, July 6.—Petroleum, 9 marks 65 pfennigs.

HAMBURG, July 6.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 36¾ marks ⅌ 100 lb.

HAVANA, July 6.—Spanish Gold, 215½@215¾. Sugar and Exchange are unsettled and nothing doing on account of the declining premium on Gold.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. 10, 22, 37, 38, 48, 58, 69, 99, 105, 130, 132, 135, 139, 144, 155, 158, 157, 180.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until July 29.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 641, 684, 414, 708.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Held by Larremore, J.

Motions will be heard at 11 o'clock.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., and III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Smith, Recorder.

William Klabundy and Michel Mantz, robbery.	James H. Keating, grand larceny.
Joseph Wood, felonious assault and battery.	Bernard Tally, grand larceny.
Robert Fleming, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Mahony and David Strand, larceny from the person.
Camillo Caballero, rape.	William Kenny, larceny from the person.
James Stewart and Michel Donnelly, burglary.	May O'Callaghan, assault and battery.
George Wilson, burglary.	Edward Riley and Thomas Murphy, assault and battery.
John Ryan, burglary.	
Frank Mahony, burglary.	
James Boyle, burglary.	
Kate Brown, burglary.	

RECORD OF A BUSY LIFE.

From the London Telegraph.

We have among us a veteran English author, Mr. Richard Hengist Horne, poet, critic, and essayist, whose career has almost rivaled that of Benvenuto Cellini in its strange vicissitudes; who was educated for the Army, served in the Mexican Navy, was at the bombardment of Vera Cruz and the capture of San Juan de Ulloa, narrowly escaped from a shark while swimming in the Gulf of Mexico, had the yellow fever, visited the Mohawks and the Oneida Indians in North America, had two ribs broken, undeceived the Falls of Niagara, was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sailed from Nova Scotia in a timber-laden ship which took fire on her voyage, quelled a mutiny on board, edited newspapers and magazines, wrote epics and mystery plays, emigrated to the gold-fields of Australia, became a Gold Commissioner, a territorial magistrate, and a Mining Registrar in the Blue Mountains, and won a service of plate at San Francisco in a swimming match, in which the undaunted natator was bound hand and foot. But Mr. Horne must be close upon 80 years of age.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 6, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 322 West 45th-st., south side, 325 feet west of 10th-av., for $10,000, to H. C. Von Post, as guardian and plaintiff. The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of dwelling, with lot, No. 154 East 33d-st., west of 3d-av.; and stable, with plot of land, Nos. 215 and 217 Lexington-av., corner of 33d-st., to July 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 6.

Pearl-st., No. 80; Marcus Mead to Charles H. Merritt ... nom.

73d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Simon McNelly and wife to Oswald Schultze ... $8,000

Avenue B, n. w. corner of 13th-st., 88x49.9; George Pfister and wife to Henry Bernhardt ... nom.

153d-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. e. of Courtlandt-av., 50x100; Eleonore Belderman and husband to Ellen Bischoff ... 3,000

Madison-st., n. s., 287.4 4-5 ft. e. of Scammel-st., 23.9 3-5x96; C. C. Higgins, Referee, to John George Heinitz ... 7,500

Spring-st., s. w. corner of Juliet-st., to Walton-av., 640x317x irregular; Sarah W. Wilson and husband to William F. Shirley ... 30,000

Courtlandt-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 154th-st., 25x100; F. Campioni and wife to Julia Schaefer ... 4,500

20th-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9; irregular; Elizabeth McMullen and others, executors, &c., to John J. Roche ... 30,000

1st-av., No. 62, 26x77.10; Emeline Johnston and others, to Philip Kaiser ... 14,200

63d-st., n. s., 500 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100; Frank S. Brown and others to Elizabeth Taverner and husband, Partition deed ... nom.

34th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., to 33d-st., 3 lots; Elizabeth Taverner and husband to F. S. Brown and others, Partition deed ... nom.

34th-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.10x98.9; Thomas Kenworthy to Leah H. Livingston ... nom.

51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Mary W. Borup and others to Jeremiah B. Baker ... 12,500

53d-st., n. s., Lot No. 24, w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Mrs. Epps and others to Gustave Rodenberg ... 37,000

55th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100x100.5; the Mayor, &c., to Philip Pfeiffer and another, Confirmatory deed ... nom.

58th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Philip Pfeiffer and others to Jacob Marks ... 10,750

21st-st., n. s., 135 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x100.5; the South Baptist Church to Charles C. Houghton ... 4,250

79th-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16x102.2; Jane B. Shane and husband to Andrew J. Kerwin ... 6,500

53d-st., n. s., Lot No. 201, w. of 8th-av., 24.9x 98.9; J. F. Lowrey, Referee, to Royal Phelps ... 14,000

Spring-st., No. 212, [illegible]; Uriah Hayden to Richard S. Hayden ... 295

New-av., s. w. corner of 130th-st., 100x100.5; the New-York Life Insurance Company to A. Van Dusen ... 43,000

10th-st., n. s., 244 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Sophia Lewis and husband to DeWitt C. Winslow ... 3,500

Hester-st., No. 186, 25x100; Mary F. Coleman and husband to George Noakes ... 19,000

141st-st., n. s., 437.6 ft. east of Willis-av., 125x100; H. Stursberg and wife to Julia O'Gorman ... 20,000

108th-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. e. of 11th-av., 21.6x30.11; E. B. Shafer, Referee, to Rebecca Eby and another ... 5,500

57th-st., s. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Michael J. O'Reilly to David J. Ellenstein ... 47,000

106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.11; John H. Deane and wife to Spencer A. Fanning ... nom.

106th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.11; Same to Same ... nom.

108th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.11; John H. Deane and wife to Ann M. Jenny ... 3,750

114th-st., s. s., 330 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; Benjamin Williams to August Baumgarten ... 3,500

LEASE RECORDED.

Sheehan, John, to John Rohner; No. 290 Rivington-st., 3 years, rent ... 6480

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Baker, Jere S., and another to R. P. Bamreuther, and another; [illegible] 51st-st., w. of 10th-av., 5 years ... 14,000

Bischoff, Ellen, to John D. Poole; n. s. 153d-st., e. of Courtlandt-av., 2 years ... 600

Comly, Edward E., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n. s. 57th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year ... 50,000

Same to Same; n. s. 57th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year ... 30,000

Corliss, Mary E., and others to F. C. Wright; No. 304 Pearl-st., — years ... [illegible]

Croft, William F., and another to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n. s. 65th-st., w. of Madison-av., 1 year, 5 mortgages, total ... 125,000

Donohue, James, and wife to Edward Lassner; n. s. 91st-st., e. of Lexington-av., 4 months ... 5,000

Donohue, James, and wife to J. Sullivan; e. s. Lexington-av., n. of 91st-st., 6 months ... 2,500

Fanning, Spencer A., to George Brandon; n. s. corner of Madison-av. and 121st-st., 2 years ... 23,000

Fanning, Spencer A., to J. E. Leaycraft; n. s. 124th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year ... 500

Fuchs, Peter, and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; n. s. Madison-st., e. of Jefferson-st., 3 years ... 16,000

Heinitz, John G., to E. Ringeling; n. s. Madison-st., e. of Scammel-st., 1 year ... 5,500

Engl, Adolf, to Edward F. Behwedlar; s. w. corner of 8th-av. and 48th-st., 7 years ... 8,000

Jenny, Ann M., to J. H. Deane; s. s. 108th-st., w. of 3d-av., 2 months ... 1,402

Kerwin, Andrew J., to J. B. Shaw; n. s. 79th-st., e. of 4th-av., 3 months ... 6,500

Klenen, Henry, to F. Meyer; s. e. corner of Bleecker and Jones sts., 4 years ... 4,000

Kreyling, C., and wife to E. Betz; n. s. 44th-st., w. of 10th-av., 1 year ... 1,000

Monaghan, Thomas, to E. H. Swan; s. s. 38th-st., e. of 2d-av., 2 years ... 4,000

Nolan, J. F., and wife to B. D. Farrell; n. s. 22d-st., e. of 10th-av., 1 year ... 1,000

O'Gorman, J., and another to M. Gressarth; n. s. 141st-st., e. of Willis-av., 5 years, 10 mortgages, total ... 35,000

O'Reilly, M. J., to D. Dinkelspiel and another; n. s. 57th-st., w. of 5th-av., 1 year ... 3,000

Ohl, Ernest and wife to G. Lippmann; n. s. 9th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years ... 15,000

Oswald, Jacob, and wife to Peter Vollmer; e. s. Avenue A, s. of 13th-st., 3 years ... 1,200

Radlein, Adam, and wife to H. Pulling; s. w. corner of Avenue A and 118th-st., 3 years ... 1,500

Ryan, Anna M., and another, Executrix, &c., to F. W. Blanck; n. s. corner of 8th-av. and 41st-st., 3 years ... 3,500

Schaefer, Julia, to F. Campioni; w. s. Courtlandt-av., n. of 154th-st., 3 years ... 2,500

Schubert, John, and wife to J. Bellemuth; Lot No. 25 on s. s. of 153d-st., 1 year ... 200

Schultze, Oswald, to E. A. Ireland; n. s. 73d-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 years ... 1,000

Sidenburg, G., to William Bryce; n. e. s. 22d-st., Lot No. 24, 5 years ... 19,000

Treacy, Thomas F., and wife to Samuel G. Wright; s. s. 110th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year ... 2,000

Van Dusen, A. E., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s. w. corner of 133d-st. and New-av., 1 year ... 42,000

Winslow, DeW. C., to H. G. Clark, Executor, &c.; n. s. 100th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years ... 1,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Campioni, Frederick, to William Campioni	$2,500
Lohman, Frederick, to H. W. Thode	2,500
Redfield, Amasa A., to G. G. Haye	2,000
Sullivan, John, to E. Leissner	2,500

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF LANDS.

The subscriber, Receiver of THE SAINT MARY'S RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, will sell at public auction, at the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, (TRINITY BUILDINGS,) IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF JULY, 1880, AT 12 O'CLOCK noon, by virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, the following described lands: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in NASSAU COUNTY AND STATE OF FLORIDA, and being a part of section (39) thirty-nine, Township No. Four, North Range, twenty-five east, (Sec. 39, T. 4, N. R. 25 E.,) and being all of that certain tract or parcel of land conveyed by Ernestine Alberti by her deed of conveyance of sec. 39, T. 4, N. R. 25 E., to F. D. Whiting and Company, which deed is recorded in the Clerk's Office of said County Nassau, and being the same premises conveyed to Elmira Alberti Whiting by Ernestine Alberti by deed dated the third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Also all that certain tract of land situated in NASSAU COUNTY, STATE OF FLORIDA, in Township Number Four, (4,) North Range, twenty-five east, and known as the "Nelson Grant," remaining unsold at this date, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, more or less, and being the premises conveyed to said F. D. Whiting by Mrs. Ernestine Alberti by deed bearing date the second day of May, A. D. 1877.

Terms and conditions will be made known on day of sale by C. F. THURSTON, Receiver, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION upon the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., July 15, at Cornwall, on the Hudson, a beautiful country seat, situated upon high, dry ground, upon Bay View-av., about half mile from steam-boat landing, containing about 27 acres of land.

Upon the premises is a large mansion, gardener's cottage, carriage-house and barn. Summer houses and gate lodge; garden stocked with fruit and vegetables. Possession immediately. For further information apply to E. J. VAN WYCK, No. 115 Broadway, New-York, or CHAS. H. MEAD, Cornwall, on the Hudson.

NO. 292 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—Elegant first-class four-story brown-stone residence at auction by Richard V. Harnett, WEDNESDAY, July 7, 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. House open for inspection.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A MAGNIFICENT residence; first-class brick house, 47x50; modern improvements, with stable, and two acres of land laid out in lawn and garden. For particulars apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE CHEAP or exchange; first-class property. Apply to A. C. HODGES, No. 51 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. COLLATERAL TRUST 6 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1908. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN. FOR SALE AT 105 AND INTEREST BY BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., No. 28 State-st., Boston, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. Further particulars furnished upon application.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO., BANKERS, 45 AND 47 WALL-ST., N. Y. I. N. PHELPS, JAMES STOKES, ANSON PHELPS STOKES, F. F. OLCOTT. ISSUE TRAVELERS' CREDITS, CIRCULAR NOTES, AND COMMERCIAL CREDITS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Buy and Sell on Commission STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company's FIRST CONSOLIDATED 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE 1914. ALSO, Chicago and North-western Railway Company's Sinking Fund Sixes of 1879, DUE 1929. FOR SALE BY KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.

SINKING FUND NOTICE. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 42 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1879. Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows: [numbers illegible] Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1880. JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice-President.

John A. Dodge & Co., BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts on favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY 40-year Sinking Fund 4 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, based on the Burlington and Missouri River Division. Interest April and October; principal due 1919. For sale by CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Trust COMPANY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILLIONS. CHARTERED 1868.

This company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, and in any position of trust. Also, to act as Trustee for mortgages, and as Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS: LOUIS FITZGERALD, HENRY B. HYDE, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, JOHN J. McCOOK, HENRY G. MARQUAND, RICHARD IRVIN, Jr., PENNINGTON P. RANDOLPH, HENRY A. HURLBUT, HENRY M. ALEXANDER, JAMES M. HALSTED, WM. HENRY SMITH, ALANSON TRASK, ELBERT B. MONROE, GEORGE B. GOURAUD.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President. HENRY A. HURLBUT, Vice-President. EDWD. LIVINGSTON MONTGOMERY, Treasurer. PENNINGTON P. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CITY 6 PER CENT. PARK BONDS, DUE IN 1924. CINCINNATI CITY 6 PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE IN 1880. ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE IN 1898. JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1905. ALSO, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF First-Class Railroad Bonds, FOR SALE BY DANIEL A. MORAN, 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE RICHMOND & ALLEGHANY RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. FORTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS. ISSUE, $5,000,000. The mortgage which secures these bonds is a first lien on the completed line from Richmond to Clifton Forge, Virginia, a distance of 230 miles, and also upon all the property and franchises of the JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL, a work of great value, constructed at a cost of over ten millions of dollars. The undersigned, after the fullest investigation, offer and confidently recommend these bonds to investors. Price, 95 cents and interest. ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st. CLOSSON & HAYS, No. 11 Nassau-st.

FORT MADISON AND North-western Railway of Iowa FIRST MORTGAGE 7S, Dated April 1st, 1880, and Due 1905. BONDS OF $1,000 AND $500 EACH. Principal and Interest payable in Gold in New-York. Union Trust Co., N. Y., Trustee. Length of Road, 100 miles; whole issue of Bonds, $750,000, or $7,500 per mile. Interest payable April 1st and October 1st. For sale at 95 and accrued interest, with bonus of 25 per cent. in full paid stock of the Company. Applications for the bonds or for further information may be made to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., Bankers, Drexel Building, 29 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEVADA CENTRAL RAILWAY, FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. BONDS, Issued at the rate of $8,000 per mile. Only lien upon the Road. Present price 97 1-2 and accrued interest. FOR SALE BY HATCH & FOOTE, NO. 12 WALL-ST. Recommended by Phelps, Stokes & Co., No. 45 Wall-st. Benj. B. Sherman, Pres. Mechanics' Bank.

Kountze Brothers, BANKERS, NO. 120 BROADWAY, (Equitable Building) NEW-YORK. LETTERS OF CREDIT and Circular Notes issued for the use of travelers in all parts of the world. Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London. Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in the United States. Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on balances. Government and other bonds, and investment securities bought and sold on commission.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st. CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS. Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages. HENRY F. SPAULDING, President. BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, Vice-Presidents. C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary. BOARD OF TRUSTEES: SAM'L D. BABCOCK, JONATHAN THORNE, ISAAC N. PHELPS, JOSIAH M. FISKE, CHAS. G. LANDON, EDMUND W. CORLIES, FRED'K H. COSSITT, WM. H. APPLETON, GUSTAV SCHWAB, DAVID DOWS, MARTIN BATES, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, JAMES P. WALLACE, BENJ. B. SHERMAN, GEORGE W. LANE, JACOB D. VERMILYE, G. G. WILLIAMS, [illegible] LEE, ROSWELL SKEEL, A. A. LOW, AMOS R. ENO, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. H. WEBB, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, PERCY R. PYNE, HENRY F. SPAULDING, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

MUSGRAVE & CO., Bankers, NO. 20 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ... LONDON. Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

BENTON COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS. Buchanan County, Missouri, Bonds. Cass County, Missouri, Bonds. St. Clair County, Missouri, Bonds. Nashville City, Tenn., Bonds. Wanted by ROBBY & KIRK, No. 5 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE HAVE FOR SALE GOOD 7 PER CENT. [illegible] investment bonds at par. R. J. KIMBALL & CO., No. 4 Exchange-court.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. EQUIPMENT LOAN. Six per cent. interest, free of taxes, payable quarterly. Registered certificates of the IRON MOUNTAIN CAR TRUST, SERIES A, $650,000, with Sinking Fund extending over seven years. Secured by the direct obligation of the ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., with the title to the equipment vested in Trustees for the benefit of the registered holders of the certificates. A limited amount for sale at par and interest to pay for new rolling stock now being delivered. The certificates will be ready for delivery on the 7th of July, and will draw interest from the 1st of July. TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., PHILADELPHIA. CLARK, POST & MARTIN, NEW-YORK.

Established in 1860. RANDAL H. FOOTE, Banker & Broker, 70 Broadway, N. Y. Having been for 13 years a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, and Vice-President of the Gold Board, the highest experience and character is guaranteed. Stock orders filled on regular commissions and proper margins; I also deal in all securities, whether in default or otherwise; mining stocks bought and sold on commission. Deposits received, subject to draft at sight.

DIVIDENDS.

THE GREAT EASTERN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 31 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1880. DIVIDEND NO. 4.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the company, No. 31 Broad-st., July 15. Transfer-books will close on the 10th and reopen on the 17th. SILAS C. HAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1880. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon its Preferred Stock, payable Aug. 2, 1880, at this office. The Transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 10th day of July next, and be reopened on Thursday, Aug. 5. JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 145 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1880. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, June 21, 1880. THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1880, at our office as above. The transfer-books will close June 30, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 16. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1880. THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after July 1, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. this day until the morning of July 2, 1880. EDWARD SKILLIN, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1880. THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1880. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 2, 1880. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1880. THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY this day declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable July 12, at the Agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. Transfer-books will close on the 8th inst. and open on the 13th inst. M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will pay on and after July 1, 1880, the coupons maturing on that date on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railway, (Southern Branch,) which have been stamped subject to the agreement of March 1, 1878. Coupons must be left for examination. EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICE OF THE ONTARIO SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1880. DIVIDEND NO. 57. The regular monthly dividend of Fifty Cents per share has been declared for June, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 15th inst. Transfer-books close on the 10th inst. H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1880. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] PER CENT. upon the capital stock, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the [illegible] day of July proximo. The transfer-books will be closed to that date. D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1880. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 6, 1880. G. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1880. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on Thursday, the 8th inst. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1880. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 66 Wall-st. CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1880. SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. A semi-annual dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1880. NINETIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1880. THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is payable on demand. EDGAR E. HOLLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 644 BROADWAY, JUNE 25, 1880. FIFTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND. The Trustees of this Institution have directed interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all larger sums, remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, payable on and after the third Monday of July. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit. EDWARD SCHELL, President. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV., (opposite Cooper Institute.) FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, June 28, 1880. INTEREST at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on larger sums, which have remained on deposit during the three or six months ending July 1, 1880, will be paid, according to the by-laws, on and after Wednesday, July 21. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1. DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. CHAS. C. TIFFANY, President. [illegible] CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, BROADWAY, 32D-ST., AND 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1880. The following DIVIDEND for the current half year has been declared, payable on and after July 19: Five per cent. per annum on sums from $5 to $500, and Four per cent. on any excess over $500. MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 DRAWS INTEREST FROM THE 1ST. JOHN W. BRITTON, President. GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 6TH-AV., corner 23d-st., New-York. TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—On and after MONDAY, July 19, 1880, there will be paid depositors entitled thereto a semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on accounts of $5 and not exceeding $500, and Four per cent. per annum on accounts exceeding $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. E. Y. HAZARD, Pres't. GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. E. L. THURBER, 1st Vice-Pres.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 341 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1880. INTEREST FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING June 30, 1880, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under and at the rate of Four per cent. on all sums over $500 has been declared, and will be payable on and after July 19, 1880. JOHN [illegible], Pres't. C. D. [illegible], Sec'y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS, New County Court-House, New-York, June 1, 1880. APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS WILL be heard here from 9 to 4 daily, from all persons liable or recently serving who have become exempt, and all needed information will be given.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,206 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY [illegible]

SHIPPING.

EASTERN SEA-COAST ROUTE

To Boston, [illegible] New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c., &c. The Staunch Sea-going Steamers of the International Steam-ship Company's Line will leave, from June 14 to Oct. 1, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from BOSTON at 8 A. M., and PORTLAND at 6 P. M., for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrew's, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, N. B., Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S., Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The steamers are first class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. Tickets for sale on Sound lines of steamers. For circulars, with description of the route and any further information, apply at the company's office, No. 40 Exchange-st., Portland, Me., or to

W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA..........TUESDAY, July 13, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........TUESDAY, July 27, 9:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..........TUESDAY, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........TUESDAY, Aug. 17, 3 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY......Saturday, July 10, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS..Thursday, July 15, 11 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.Saturday, July 24, 7 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL......Thursday, July 29, 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL BELGIAN MAIL STEAMERS. EVERY SATURDAY FOR ANTWERP.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers Vaderland...July 10, 7 A. M. | Zeeland...July 17, 9 A. M. Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking and Bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck.

No horses, cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.

First Cabin, $75 and $90. Second Cabin, $50 and $55. Steerage to Antwerp, $28. Return, $17 50.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 10 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Thursday, July 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, July 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Thursday, July 22, 9 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, July 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 7, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY. From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.:

STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, July 8, 7 A. M.
STATE OF ALABAMA..........Thursday, July 15, 10 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $28. For freight and passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

ST. LAURENT, SANTELLI..........Wed., July 7, 3 P. M.
AMERIQUE, E. JOUCLA..........Wed., July 14, 10:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TROUDELE..........Wednesday, July 21, 4 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Bolivia...July 10, 7 A. M. | Circassia...July 24, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia...July 17, 1 P. M. | Devonia...July 31, 1 P. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia...July 17, 3 P. M. | Victoria...July 31, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Steamers marked * do not carry passengers.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE." FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

BOTHNIA..........Wednesday, July 7, 3 P. M.
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, July 14, 9:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA..........Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.
ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, July 28, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

DONAU.......Sat., July 10 | NECKAR.......Sat., July 24
RHEIN.......Sat., July 17 | ODER.......Sat., July 31

First Cabin..........$100
Second Cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WESTPHALIA.......July 8 | HERDER.......July 22
GELLERT.......July 15 | CIMBRIA.......July 29

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Str's leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

ROTTERDAM..........Wednesday, July 7
SCHIEDAM..........Wednesday, July 21
W. A. SCHOLTEN..........Wednesday, July 28

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage, $30. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS, 27 S. Wm-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.

FOR LONDON, (Victoria Docks:) Canada, W., July 7, 3 P. M. | Holland.......

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN: England, Sat., July 10, 7 A. M. | Spain, Sat., July 17, 1 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY......Saturday, July 10, noon, Connecting for Central and South American and Mexican ports only.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, Saturday, July 24, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship AUSTRALIA......Saturday, July 31, noon, or on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

Through tickets from NEW-YORK to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT..........Wednesday, July 7
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON..........Saturday, July 10

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

H. YONGE, Jr., Agent, Union Office, 317 Broadway. GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35, N. R.

C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA,

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Hav. only)..........Thurs., July 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (Havana & Mexico) Wed., July 14
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Hav. & Mex.)..........Wed., July 28

These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. July 15 and Aug. 5 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan. Connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER at 3 P. M.

Steamer MORRO CASTLE..........WEDNESDAY, July 7
Steamer CHARLESTON..........SATURDAY, July 10

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows: SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE, Thursday, June 24 (accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. [illegible]

[illegible] JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 and 8:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia via Camden, 7:00 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

For Atlantic City, 7:20 and 11 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.

For Cape May, 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 7, 10:40 A. M., 9:35 P. M. daily; and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:30, 4:00, 10:25 P. M., Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:30, 6:50, 7, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:00, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:20, and 10:25 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:50, 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 21, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Express Trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:45, 4:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express 1:50 P. M.,) 1, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:45, 4:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing July 5, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal, with through drawing-room cars.

9 A. M., Saratoga special.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and for Clayton via Utica and Watertown via Rome, excepting Saturdays.

9 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Buffalo, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Buffalo, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:45 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after June 20, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7:40 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7:40 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ALL RAIL LINE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG AND QUEBEC.

On and after June 28, 1880, the popular through train, with parlor cars, will leave Grand Central Depot, New-York, (N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R.,) at 8:05 A. M., arriving in the mountains by early evening. Dine at Springfield, sup at White River.

For further particulars apply to C. T. HEMPSTEAD, G. T. A., 4th-av. and 42d-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R.

—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for New-Haven and points north and east at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5:15, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. Local trains—7:10, 8:05, 10:10 A. M., 12:30, 4:03, 4:40, 5:45, 5:48, 6:30, 7:30, 11:35 P. M. For particulars and connections with other railroads see time-tables at depots and hotels.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily except Sundays; also at 10 P. M., Sundays included, arriving in Newport at 2:05, 7:35 P. M. and 6 A. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. and sleeping cars on 10 P. M. train.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable girl in a private family; best of City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 153 West 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PANTRY-MAID.—By a respectable girl in hotel or boarding-house; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 101 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as experienced chamber-maid and waitress in private family; good City reference; lady can be seen. Call at No. 245 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family to go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 300 East 32d-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent girls to do the work of small private family together; one to cook, wash and iron; other as chamber-maid and waitress; would go in the country; best City references. Call at 25 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in French and English for private family; best of reference; understands soups, meats, boning, pastry, ices, jellies, bread; country preferred. Call at No. 208 West 26th-st., second bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO ENGLISH Protestant girls; one as first-class cook, baking and pastry; other as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 670 6th-av., bakery.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family or private boarding-house in the country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 253 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL; willing to go in the country with a quiet family as plain cook; good City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 19 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook; do coarse washing; City or country; best City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 276 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY MIDdle-aged woman in private family; excellent City reference; late employer can be seen. Call at No. 221 West 27th-st., one flight, front; no cards.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French, English, and American cooking; fully competent in all its branches; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 200 West 28th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman in private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 41st-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family. Seen at present employer's, No. 17 East 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl; City and country reference. Call at No. 824 6th-av., two flights up.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. Call, for two days, at No. 17 East 43d-st., at present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, and assist in washing; good baker for the country; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 47th-st., bakery.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A YOUNG woman to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 307 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 497 7th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN, BY the day; cooking, washing, cleaning; best reference. Call at No. 113 East 17th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; IS WILLING [illegible]. Call at present employer's, No. [illegible]

DRESS-MAKER.—WISHES A FEW MORE ENgagements by the day; understands cutting, fitting, [illegible]; terms, $1 per day. Address No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced first-class hotel housekeeper, City or country; or would keep house for a widower; unexceptionable reference. Call all the week, or address Mrs. Dencom, No. 159 West 16th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman to do general house-work in private family; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 365 West 26th-st., in grocery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 206 West 40th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 234 West 19th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY COMPEtent woman; take entire charge of baby; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 76 Madison-av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO GET AN EXPErienced Protestant woman a place as infant's nurse or invalid lady; four years' reference. Call at No 26 West 16th-st.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES A PLACE FOR trustworthy Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; understands dress-making, family sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 57 West 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT INfant's nurse, and assist with grown children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 701 6th-av., store.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY COMPETENT girl as first-class seamstress and maid; understands dress-making and operating; willing to help with upstairs work; good City reference. Call at No. 227 East 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—Thoroughly understanding her work; excellent trimmer; would assist otherwise; City or country; reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY COMPETENT girl; first-class; understands dress-making and operating; willing to help with up-stairs work; good City reference. Call at No. 227 East 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making, children's clothes, and all fine sewing; by the week or month; City reference. Call at No. 250 West 16th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to go out by the day as seamstress; thoroughly understands dress-making; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 250 West 35th-st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; THOROUGHLY understands her business; makes all kinds of salads; will assist with chamber-work if required; good City reference. Call at No. 143 West 25th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; City or country. Call at No. 290 Madison-av., present employer's.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN HAVING 15 years' experience in the grocery trade; can give first-class references from last employer. Address A. B. C., Box 309 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD DO WRITING IN AN OFfice or at home. Address No. 447 East 77th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER IN A private family; understands the care of silver and the duties belonging to his position; City or country; best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 290 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man as first-class butler or waiter in private family; no objection to the country; over a year's reference from last employer. Call or address No. 511 5th-av., basement door.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY COMPETENT single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; no objection to country; careful City and country driver; first-class City and country reference. Call or address, two days, M., No. 13 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent Swede; Protestant; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, harness; experienced in City and country driving; six years' unexceptionable recommendations. Address A. T., No. 366 Gold-st., in the basement, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class City driver; seven years' best City reference; willing and obliging; City or country. Address D. C., Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPErienced Protestant man; has served several years with good families in this City; will be highly recommended by them in every respect. Address No. 736 7th-av., third floor, between 48th and 49th sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMpetent first-class man; desires a situation as above, and will be found obliging; City or country; seven years' reference. Call or address J. R., No. 126 West 16th-st.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By a married man, no family; good milker; not afraid of work; wife as good laundress if required; first-class City reference. Address Joseph, Box No. 253 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; has the very best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address, for two days, M. J. O'Connor, care of Ryerson & Brown, No. 6 West 45th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man as coachman; can milk and work a small garden; has some of the very best City reference. Address G. M., No. 115 Nassau-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; reference unquestionable; (35 years old;) married, small family. Can be seen, or address Coachman, No. 146 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman or coachman and groom; City or country; best City reference. Call or address J. H., at Noel's stable, No. 166 West 49th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—FIRST-CLASS reference; City and country; strictly sober. Address Single, Box No. 256 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages and harness; careful City driver; City reference. Call or address 163 West 56th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best of reference from last employer. Address D. J., Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

ERRAND BOY.—BY A COLORED BOY, OR WILL attend the door; reference. Call at 427 West 38th-st.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GRAPE, greenhouse, plant, fruit, flower, and vegetable grower; also laying out, ornamenting, and management of a place; good references. Address, three days, W. T., No. 876 Broadway, in seed store.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS GREENHOUSE, grapery, fruit, flowers, and vegetables, laying out, and drainage; long experience; single, middle-aged; can milk; would care one horse; best reference. Address M. D., Box No. 206 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY RELIABLE MAN; SINGLE; understands gardening, farming, and the care of horses and milk; competent in every capacity; not afraid of work; first-class City and country reference. Address P., Box No. 229 *Times Office*.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH good reference to take care of horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful; City or country. Call or address Byer, No. 168 Chrystie-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN, just disengaged on account of family going abroad; fully competent and reliable in every respect; willing and obliging; City or country; City references from former employer. Address Y. K., Box No. 210 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITerman; 15 years' reference from North and South Carolina; understands all kinds of house-work; City or country. Call or address B. Byers, 40 West 41st-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable man, with the best references from last employers as to capabilities, &c.; all kinds of salads a specialty; no objection to any part of the country. Address or call on Waiter, 38 East 33d-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; City or country. Address, present employer, No. 18 East 37th-st.

WAITER.—BY PROTESTANT MAN; FIRST-class reference; City or country. Address present employer, No. 9 West 35th-st.

WAITER.—BY FRENCH WAITER; FIRST-class; in private family; very best reference given in place employed at present. Call at 8 West 52d-st.

YACHT STEWARD OR BUTLER.—BY AN Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties in either capacity; City reference. Call on T. R., No. 106 West 20th-st.

HELP WANTED.

BAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL BAKER WANTed to go in the country; good wages. Apply to Capt. TREMPER, steam-boat Baldwin, foot of Harrison-st., North River, at 9 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,

CONEY ISLAND.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD. Brooklyn Depot, 9th-av. and 20th-st., (Green-Wood.) Take Park and Vanderbilt av. cars from Fulton and Catharine Ferries.

TRAINS RUN EVERY 30 MINUTES IN THE MORNING AND EVERY 15 MINUTES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 35 CENTS.

Special excursion tickets for ladies and children ONLY, good on all trains to Coney Island before 3 o'clock P. M., and on all trains from Coney Island before 6 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) will be sold at 25 cents for ladies and 20 cents for children under 12 years of age; children under 5 years of age free.

Grand Concert (free) every afternoon and evening on the Plaza at West Brighton by Downing's celebrated Ninth Regiment Band and Arbuckle, the world-renowned cornet soloist. Last train leaves the island at 11:15 P. M.

BRIGHTON BEACH

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH, AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE FLATBUSH-AVENUE, LONG ISLAND DEPOT, BROOKLYN, hourly from 6:30 to 9:15 A. M., and from 9:15 A. M. to 10:45 P. M. half hourly. Separate trains run from BEDFORD half hourly from 11:34 A. M. to 10:04 P. M. Last train from the Beach leaves at 11:10 P. M.

Flatbush-Avenue, Long Island Depot is reached, via Flatbush-avenue cars, from Fulton Ferry, and Atlantic-avenue cars, from South, Wall, and Fulton Ferries. Bedford Station is reached, via Grand and Roosevelt Street Ferries, by the Franklin-avenue cars and Rapid Transit trains.

W. R. DORWIN, General Superintendent.

SHELTER ISLAND.

STEAMER J. B. STARIN

Leaves Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., [illegible] via New-Haven. A sail of four hours by daylight across the Sound after leaving the City of New-Haven. [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

A.—A.—CONEY ISLAND, SEA BEACH PALACE, CABLE'S, AND THE NEW IRON PIER, VIA BAY RIDGE.

SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE. EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK (SUNDAY INCLUDED.) Steamers IDLEWILD and JOSEPHINE will make hourly trips, connecting with N. Y. and Sea Beach Railroad for Sea Beach Palace, Cable's, New Iron Pier, and all other attractions of West Brighton Beach, as follows:

West 24th-st.	West 10th-st.	Pier No. 1.
9:00 A. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	10:10 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Returning trains, connecting with boats, will leave Sea Beach Palace 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, and 8:30 P. M.

Excursion tickets..........40 cents
Single tickets..........25 cents

SEA BEACH PALACE is now under the management of C. A. MERRITT, proprietor of Anthony House, New-York. Restaurant now open at reasonable prices. TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1.

Ladies visiting the island can have parcels checked free of charge.

SEA BEACH PALACE HOTEL,

CONEY ISLAND,

is splendidly located and opposite IRON PIER, is now under the management of MR. CHARLES A. MERRITT, of New-York.

The restaurant prices are reasonable; table d'hote, the best on the island, $1. The most pleasant and select hotel for families and excursion parties. Ladies visiting the island can have their packages checked free of charge.

MANHATTAN BEACH,

VIA GREENPOINT.

Steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R., at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, and half-hourly to 8:45 P. M. Returning, leave Manhattan Beach at 7:35, 10, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 12:30, and every half-hour to 10:35 P. M.

VIA BAY RIDGE.

Steamers THOS. COLLYER and MATTEAWAN, from 23d-st., E. R., at 8:10, 10:35 A. M., and hourly, to 4:35 P. M. Leaving LEROY-ST. ten minutes and PIER NO. 6 20 minutes after leaving 23d-st. The boats leaving 23d-st. at 7:35 and 8:35 P. M. do not stop at Leroy-st. and Pier No. 6.

The steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 9:25 A. M. hourly to 8:25 P. M. Trains from Manhattan Beach, connecting with D. R. Martin for Whitehall-st., leave hourly from 8:20 A. M. to 12:20 P. M., 1:25 to 5:25 P. M., 7:20 to 9:20 P. M. and 10:40 P. M. Trains connecting with steamers for Pier No. 6, Leroy-st., and 23d-st. leave every hour from 11 A. M. to 8:35 P. M.

GILMORE'S FULL BAND and LEVY every afternoon and evening.

Dodd's Express will take baggage from any place in New-York, and transport it to Manhattan Beach, twice daily, at 50 cents per package.

FIRE-WORKS.—THE ALEXANDRA EXHIBITION COMPANY will give a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, commencing June 19, under the personal supervision of James Pain, of London. Admission, including seat, 25 cents; without seat, 10 cents.

A.—A.—CONEY ISLAND IRON PIER.

ONLY BOATS DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER. Avoiding dust, cinders, changes, and delay. Steamers STOCKTON, SYLVESTER, HILL VON KULL, NELLY WHITE, and HANCOX run as follows:

TRIP NO.	LEAVE 23d-st. N. R.	LEAVE Leroy-st.	LEAVE Pier 8 N. R.	LEAVE Iron Pier.
1			7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
2	9:00 A. M.	9:15 A. M.	9:40	10:45
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	10:15	11:15
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	11:00	12:00
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	11:30	12:34 P. M.
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	12:00	[illegible]
7	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	7:10	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]			[illegible]
17	8:00			10:15

Exc. tickets, 50c.; single, 25c.; include pier admission. Down-town landing, Pier 8, Rector-st., close to both elevated roads. (Trip No. 1 not run Sundays.) Trips leaving Pier 8 at 8:40 A. M. and 12:35 P. M. land at Rector-st. and Jersey City only. Trips 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 16 do not land at Leroy-st. on trip up from Iron Pier.

Trips 14, 15, 17 omit Leroy-st. on way down. 10:15, last trip up from Pier, lands Rector-st. only.

STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND,

NEW-ROCHELLE HARBOR, LONG ISLAND SOUND.

THE ELEGANT STEAMERS Laura M. Starin & St. Nicholas will leave for GLEN ISLAND daily and Sundays as follows:

Pier No. 18 N. R. foot Cortlandt-st.	Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Fy, B'kl'n	33d-st. East River.
8:30 A. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
10:15 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	2:10 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	2:35 P. M.

Returning leave GLEN ISLAND 7:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:45, 5:30, and 8:00 P. M.

*Pier No. 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt-st., is three blocks from 6th-av. and two blocks from 9th-av. L road.

Grand Concert in Pavilion Daily.

Elegant Boating, Bathing, Bowling, and Billiards. RHODE ISLAND CLAM-BAKE AND DINNER served from 12 M. to 7 P. M. in the magnificent Dining-Hall of the Club-house, under supervision of the celebrated caterer, HIRAM D. MAXFIELD.

EXCURSION TICKETS, (round trip,) 40 cents; single, 25 cents. Clam-bake, 75 cents.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—REGULAR LINE.

WHITE'S FLEET OF PALACE STEAMERS GRAND REPUBLIC, AMERICUS, and COLUMBIA.

Only boats permitted to land at the wharf of the Colossal New Hotel. Will leave daily as follows:

	W. 24th-st.	Leroy-st.	Pier 1.	Jewell's, B'n.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Columbia	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Americus	9:30	9:45	10:00	
Gd. Republic	10:00	10:20	10:35	11:00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Columbia	2:00	2:15	2:30	2:45
Americus	2:30	2:45	3:00	

LEAVE ROCKAWAY at 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

FARE ROUND TRIP, } Good on } 50 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, } either boat } 35 CENTS.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

FOR LONG BRANCH.

TWO TRIPS DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. Leaves foot of West 22d-st., N. R., 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. and Stone Pier, No. 1 N. R., 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. BENT'S FULL MARINE BAND ON BOARD. FARE, including pier ticket..........FIFTY CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS, good only day sold..60 CENTS.

LONG BRANCH RACES. BEST ROUTE.

Take palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK. NO DUST. NO CROWDED CARS. See time-table above.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—SUCCESSOR TO Granville Military Academy; College preparation a specialty; also, thorough business course; situation unsurpassed for health, beauty, and freedom from distracting influences; seven hundred feet higher than the Hudson; has a well-furnished gymnasium; safe boating, bathing, and skating; thorough discipline, accurate scholarship, and safe recreation, combined with the refinements and attractions of a cultivated Christian home. For catalogues address W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Peekskill, N. Y.

OPEN ALL SUMMER. FOUR WEEKS AT CAPE MAY.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S Media (Penn.) Academy for young men and boys; study optional July and August; for illustrated circular of Summer school and school year of 1880-81, beginning in September, address the Principal, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard graduate,) Media, Penn., 12 miles from Philadelphia. This academy has testimonials from Bayard Taylor, the Hon. Fernando Wood, Judge Van Hoesen, the Rev. J. A. Chiles, D. D., and many other patrons.

MADAME C. MEARS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

For Young Ladies, (founded 1840,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 28, 1880; French is the language of the family and school; lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AND MINING ENGINEERING AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins Sept. 16. The Register for 1880 contains a list of the graduates for the past 54 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses, &c. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL private school in this City will receive two or three boys for the Summer at his country home, 40 miles from the City, in a neighborhood absolutely healthy, and removed from all temptation. French spoken. Address PRINCIPAL, care B. S. B., Post Office Box No. 4,095, New-York City.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass.

Begins its twenty-fifth year Sept. 8, 1880; rank, first-class; selection of studies, the most practical; situation healthful and picturesque. Apply for circulars and facts to C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, WINDSOR, CONN.—A family school for girls of all ages. Special classes formed for pupils desiring to enter Wellesley College or Mt. Holyoke Seminary. Superior Musical advantages. For circulars address the Principal, Miss J. S. WILLIAMS.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

For Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 40th year, Sept. 23, 1880. Widely known for excellence of instruction and great beauty and salubrity of location. The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST.—A Boarding-school of high rank; 24 instructors, 10 departments; languages, art, and music specialties; will open for Summer Board July 1. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A select Boarding-school for 20 boys. Fits to take the highest rank at Yale and Williams. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 603 5TH-AV.—Young Ladies' Boarding and Day School; 23d year commences Sept. 30. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes; enter any time; open during Summer; $225 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-Hudson, will be open for SUMMER BOARD and optional study for SCHOLARS on June 15. A most delightful home, with pleasant drives, mountain scenery, boating and salt-water bathing, within easy reach, at reasonable rates. Address W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful location; thorough tuition; advantages unsurpassed; rates low; begins Sept. 8. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—FOR circulars address Col. C. J. Wright, A. M., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS AND SINgle rooms, with first-class board; house and location first class. No. 15 East 10th-st., near Windsor Hotel; references; transients taken.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR, PRIVATE BATH, &c., to rent, with or without board; also other rooms; permanent or transient. Nos. 107 and 109 East 23d-st.

NO. 71 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board; moderate prices; transients taken; references.

NO. 50 WEST 29TH-ST.—LARGE AIRY rooms, with or without board; terms very low; references.

COOL AIRY ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT half price for Summer months, at Mrs. PITKIN'S, 422, 4, and 6 Madison-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Elegantly-furnished suites and single rooms; gentlemen only; $3 per week upward; an entire floor if desired.

NO. 75 EAST 61ST-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, singly, en suite, or conveniences for housekeeping.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen at No. 11 West 38th-st.; third house from 5th-av.; references.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, AIRY rooms, without board; en suite or singly. No. 23 East 20th-st., opposite Continental Hotel.

NOS. 12 AND 14 EAST 28TH-ST., BEtween 5th and Madison avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms; breakfast if desired; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SUMMER BOARD, near Stockbridge and Great Barrington; high location; no malaria or mosquitoes; good fishing and pleasant drives; a good table furnished; plenty of milk, cream, fruit, &c.; terms, $6 to $7 per week; City references. Address Mrs. HENRY WOODS, Monterey, Berkshire County, Mass.

AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Three hours from City, via Erie and Wallkill Valley Railroad, large mansion; high ground; shade; good table; can accommodate 30 or more; terms, $6; special rates to families. Address Mrs. NEWTON, Millspaugh, Walden, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A PRIVATE FAMILY mansion up the Hudson; first-class accommodations; home comforts; terms, $8, $9. Address F. H., Box No. 97, Cornwall, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE CATSKILLS.—CITY table; 150-acre farm; splendid place for ladies and children. Mrs. HATFIELD, Griffin's Corners, Delaware County, N. Y.

AMONG THE CATSKILLS—GOOD BOARD at a farm called the "Lennon House;" fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables. Address J. P. LENNON, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON Ocean-av., near Great South Bay, in a private family; good surf or still-water bathing. Address Box No. 75, Patchogue, Long Island.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—BOARD IN PLEASant village at reasonable rates; elevation, 1,200 feet; shade, croquet, piano. For particulars, inquire at No. 136 East 64th-st., or Glen House, East Durham, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Windsor Hotel,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,

NOW OPEN,

ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

DURING the PAST SEASON THIS HOTEL has been ENLARGED. OVER FIFTY PRIVATE PARLORS and BALCONY-ROOMS, with BATHS, &c., ADDED; the EXTERIOR WHOLLY REBUILT, and the INTERIOR ELEGANTLY REFITTED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT.

ROOMS, &c., CAN BE HAD on APPLICATION at the PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

Chas. H. Shelley, Manager.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

"THE MAPLEWOOD,"

BETHLEHEM, N. H. The favorite Summer resort of the Mountains; enlarged by 90 feet front; accommodates 500 guests; open in June. O. D. SEAVEY.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

No Hotel in this City gives more satisfaction than the ST. NICHOLAS, and it is patronized by the very best people. Convenient in location, admirably conducted, with the very best of rooms, attendance, and cuisine, it is especially desirable for families en route to Summer resorts or foreign travel. Apartments en suite, with private parlors for bridal parties, at moderate rates. Baggage can be checked to destination from the Hotel. Special rates to Summer tourists in June, July, and August.

1824. 57th Season. 1880.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Elevation 3,700 feet. No malaria.

15° to 20° cooler than New-York or Philadelphia.

OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT 1.

$2 50 a day and $14 to $17 50 a week to July 15. Address CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Send for circular. Catskill, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first class in every respect; accommodations for 400; now open; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany Day Boats.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, ON GREAT SOUTH BAY, Amityville, Long Island, having been refitted and enlarged to accommodate 200 guests, is now open for the season; still water and surf bathing; boating and bluefishing; good snipe shooting; fine drives; 30 miles from City; five trains daily; commutation rates by the month, 40c. per day.

Mrs. E. C. KING & SON, Proprietors.

WATER-GAP HOUSE,

Delaware Water-Gap, Penn.—Delightful country and elegant hotel; three and a half hours from New-York by railroad from Barclay or Christopher st.

L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

MOHEGAN LAKE HOUSE.

A delightful resort for tired business men and their families, seeking Summer rest; 700 feet higher than the Hudson; abundant shade; good boating, bathing, and charming drives; one and a half hours from New-York; terms very moderate. Address Post Office Box No. 342, Peekskill, N. Y.

THE WEST POINT HOTEL,

THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE MILITARY POST. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

The LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT CO.'S new, handsomely-illustrated TOURIST GUIDE AND RATE-BOOK for 1880, now ready. For copies, and any information, please address T. P. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agent, Atlantic Dock, Buffalo, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.,

Now open; terms, $2 50 per day; $10 to $14 per week. Address G. F. GARRISON.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.

Open from May to September; pure mountain air; good accommodations; terms reasonable. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

FOR PURE AIR, PERFECT DRAINAGE, cool nights, positive freedom from hay fever and mosquitoes, charming scenery and drives, elegant hotel, with first-class table and cheap prices, inquire of T. O. BAILEY, Proprietor Pavilion Hotel, Montpelier, Vt.

ALL BEST SUMMER RESORT ANNOUNCEments in HOTEL GAZETTE; weekly; illustrated; price 5 cents. Circulars of Summer hotels at HOTEL EXCHANGE BUREAU, No. 111 Broadway.

OCEAN HOUSE, OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Enlarged, with first-class rooms and newly furnished. G. WHITE, Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills,

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Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped

GEORGIA PITCH PINE.

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Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

MARBLE MANTELS.

T. B. STEWART & CO., Manufacturers of WOOD, SLATE, AND MARBLE MANTELS, No. 75 West 23d-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—HALF INTEREST IN A PROFitable manufacturing business in this City for sale; half cash. Inquire of VAN ALSTINE & ROSE, No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. 24TH-ST. Adjoining 5th-Avenue Hotel. Steele Mackaye, Manager. "The Handsomest Theatre in the World." Only theatre now open with its regular company. Perfect Summer Ventilation. Pure air passed over ice and diffused. 187TH TIME of HAZEL KIRKE. Mackaye's Double Stage, avoiding Waits between the Acts. EVERY EVENING at 8:30. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.

Broadway and 41st-st.

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA, FIFTY PERFORMERS. Popular Concerts at 8 P. M. Admission, 25c. Private boxes, $1 and $2 extra.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

The best route to NEWPORT, BOSTON, NEW-BEDFORD, FITCHBURG, LOWELL, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, PORTLAND, BANGOR, ST. JOHN, N. B., HALIFAX, N. S., and all principal cities and inland and sea-shore resorts of New-England and the Provinces.

THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE

Leave New-York daily (Sundays included) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 5:30 P. M., via "Annex" boats.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers.

FULL NIGHT'S REST.

No intermediate landings between New-York and Fall River. Special train leaves steamer wharf, Fall River, at 4:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted,) arriving at Newport at 5:40 A. M. Five morning trains FALL RIVER TO BOSTON.

Tickets, state-rooms, &c., can be obtained in New-York at Nos. 207, 230, 261, 401, 417, 530, 640, 944, and 1,258 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d-st., and at all principal hotels, transfer and ticket offices, at the OFFICE OF THE LINE ON THE PIER, and on board steamers; Nos. 3 and 4 Court-st., and at Annex offices, Brooklyn and Jersey City. In Boston, at No. 3 Old State-house and Old Colony Depot. SEND FOR FALL RIVER LINE LIST OF TOURS AND EXCURSIONS. GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

$3 TO BOSTON VIA NEWPORT LINE FOR SPECIAL LIMITED TICKETS.

STEAMERS NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., connecting at Newport with fast express train, arriving in Boston at 7:30 A. M. Returning, leave Boston from Old Colony Depot at 7 P. M.

Tickets and state-rooms can be secured in New-York ONLY at Pier No. 28 North River and on steamer. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEORGE L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD AND ALBANY daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave Vestry-st. Pier 8:35 and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (Brooklyn by Annex at 8 A. M.,) landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Passengers landing at West Point or Newburg can return by down boat. Connect at Rhinebeck (by ferry) with the 3:45 P. M. train on the Ulster and Delaware R. R. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on the Hudson R. R. R. received for passage. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River (near foot of Clinton-st.) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $5, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $3; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, corner of Front and Montgomery sts.

GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 7th.	3:30 P. M.	Wedn'sday, 7th.	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th.	4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th.	10:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.	7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 11th.	8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 10th.	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 12th.	7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th.	3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th.	7:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th.	11:30 A. M.
Wed'sday, 14th.	8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th.	12:00 M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 2d.	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d.	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 3d.	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 3d.	6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th.	8:00 A. M.	Monday, 5th.	4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th.	8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th.	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 8th.	8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 7th.	3:00 P. M.
Friday, 9th.	8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th.	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 10th.	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 9th.	3:00 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens's, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M., connecting with evening trains for Summer resorts through the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.

The favorite Palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

$4 TO SARATOGA AND RETURN; $3 10 to Lake George and return. Tickets good for the season. TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE—New steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., connecting at Troy with morning trains for SARATOGA and all resorts north. State-rooms secured at No. 943 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M., 23d-st., E. R., at 3:15 P. M.; and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, CORNwall, Newburg, Po'keepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens's, Milton, New-Hamburg, and Hyde Park, leaves foot Vestry-st. at 3:10, 24th-st. at 3:30 P. M. (Sunday excepted.) Connection at Po'keepsie with evening train on H. R. R. R. for North and West. BAGGAGE BY EXPRESS received at Vestry-st. only.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE. DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East.

Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2. W. W. EVERETT, President.

HO, FOR THE CATSKILLS, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings. Only direct route to the Switzerland of America, with fast and commodious steamers ESCORT and WALTER BRETT. Free from dust, and a good nights' rest. Leave daily (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS D. S. MILLER and J. L. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 32 N. R., foot of Franklin-st., daily at 6 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Pier No. 23 (Fulton Ferry) 3:45 P. M., 33d-st., East River, 4 P. M. FARE 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS 50 CENTS.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON, WORCESTER, Portland, and the White Mountains, via New-London. Steamers leave Pier 40 North River, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 29 East River, at 2:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River, 2:40 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned, as Bankers and Brokers, No. 38 Broadway, N. Y., under the firm name of ARCHIBALD TURNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner signs in liquidation.

ARCHIBALD TURNER, JOSEPH S. DECKER.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1880.

BANKING HOUSE OF LEONARD, HOWELL & CO., No. 38 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSEPH S. DECKER, of the late firm of Archibald Turner & Co., becomes a partner in our house from this date. LEONARD, HOWELL & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1880.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABNER B. SMITH, ADDISON B. GETTY, LEVI P. LYON, and FREDERICK W. GETTY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: Levi P. Lyon, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-second day of July, A. D. 1880, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt, Levi P. Lyon.—Dated New-York, 30th June, 1880. SAM'L H. LYMAN, Clerk.

je30-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS S. SULLIVAN and FREDERICK MINER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Cornelius S. Sullivan and Frederick Miner, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 31st day of July, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1880.

je30-law3wW* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of A. BURDETTE SMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by A. Burdette Smith, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said title, and that the 31st day of July, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1880.

je30-law3wW* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE.

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.

Positively last week of W. C. MITCHELL'S PLEASURE PARTY, IN OUR GOBLINS; Or, FUN ON THE RHINE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, BENEFIT OF THE ATTACHES OF THE THEATRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager.
E. G. GILMORE..........Associate Manager.

Minstrel | Nightly. Wed. and Sat. Matinees. | Carnival
Minstrel | HAVERLY'S GENUINE | Carnival
Minstrel | COLORED MINSTRELS. | Carnival
Minstrel | 100 | 20 End Men. 40 | Artists | Carnival
Minstrel | 100 | Jubilee Singers, &c. | Artists | Carnival
Minstrel | 100 | Novelty and Originality. | Artists | Carnival

Mammoth Brass Band and Orchestra.

KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL.

23d-st., near 6th-av.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, SIXTH WILHELMJ CONCERT. Admission, 50c.; reserved seat, $1.

THE TURF.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.—LONG BRANCH, N. J. First Summer Meeting, 1880. Saturday, July 3; Monday, July 5; Thursday, July 8; Saturday, July 10. Six or seven Races each day, including Steeple-chase or Hurdle Race. Trains directly to course from Central R. R. foot of Liberty-st., by boat via Sandy Hook, at 8:30, 9:30, 10:45, 11:30 A. M., and by train at 1 P. M., 11:30 A. M., 12:15, 1 P. M. On July 5 the 10:30 A. M. boat will leave at 10:30 A. M., and the 12:15 P. M. train will leave at 11:00 A. M. On Monday, July 5, last racing may finish in time for return to the City before fireworks, &c., the races will commence on arrival of 10:30 A. M. boat and 11:00 A. M. train. On other days will commence at 2 o'clock. Fare for round trip, including admission to field, $1 50.

LONG BRANCH RACES. BEST ROUTE.

Via palace steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK. FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. See time-table in Plymouth Rock advertisement, excursion column.

MUSICAL.

ORGANS, $25 UP; PIANOS, $150 UP; SECONDhand instruments at great bargains; rents, $1; installments, $5 monthly. Horace Waters & Co. 826 B'way.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 4, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement and of the instructions to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon July 20, 1880, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Penn., or Jeffersonville, Ind.:

5,000 Mosquito Bars, 10,000 Axe-helves, 600 Wall Tents, 600 Wall Tent Flies, 1,000 Common Tents, 1,000 sets Wall Tent Poles, 2,500 sets Common Tent Poles, 50,000 Common Tent Pins, 10,000 Scrubbing Brushes, 500 sets Stencil Plates, 25,500 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality, 75,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality, 100,000 yards Canton Flannel.

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Penn.:

1,000 Helmets untrimmed, 1,000 Helmet Hair Plumes, cavalry, 300 Helmet Hair Plumes, light artillery, 1,000 Helmet Cords and Tassels, cavalry, 300 Helmet Cords and Tassels, light artillery, 1,000 Helmet Top Pieces and Plume Sockets, 1,300 Helmet Eagles, 2,000 Helmet Side Buttons, 5,000 Uniform Dress Caps, 4,450 Uniform Dress Pompons, 18,000 Campaign Hats, 15,000 Forage Caps, 7,500 Muskrat Caps, 7,500 pairs Buffalo Gauntlets, 50 Crescents for caps, 10,000 Cap Letters, 25,000 Cap Numbers, 10,000 Crossed Sabres, 10,000 Crossed Rifles, 50 Crescents for coats, 95,000 pairs Woolen Stockings, 50,000 pairs Cotton Stockings, 20,000 pairs Berlin Gloves, 10,000 pairs Woolen Mittens, 3,000 pairs Arctic Overshoes, 20,000 Woolen Blankets, 500 Trumpets, 300 Trumpet Crooks, 500 Post Flags, 500 Storm and Recruiting Flags, 500 Halliards for garrison and post flags, 85,000 yards sky-blue Kersey 6-4 heavy quality, 8,500 yards Cape-lining Flannel 6-4, 10,500 yards dark-blue Flannel 6-4, 800 yards Facing Cloth, 15,500 yards Osnaburg, Padding, [illegible] yards Sheets, 500 ounces Sewing Silk, 600 [illegible] Linen Machine Thread, [illegible] Hooks and Eyes, 30,000 yards Worsted Cord, [illegible] Packets, [illegible] Upper Leather, [illegible] Sole Leather, [illegible] pounds American Nails, [illegible] pounds Swedes Lasting Tacks, [illegible] Flax Twine, [illegible] Machine Thread, [illegible]

Bidders are informed that all articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection; that full compliance with the specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article will be accepted which is not strictly equal to the standard adopted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal.

For copies of printed instructions to bidders, and other information, apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS, &c.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Houston-st., corner of Greene, NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, July 31, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot the following-named Veterinary Instruments, &c., viz.:

50 Ball Forceps; 50 Bone Saws, small; 100 Catheters, gum, with Stylet; 100 Corkscrews; 50 Dissecting Cases; 100 Drenching Horns, tin; 50 Firing Irons, point; 50 Firing Irons, flat; 100 Funnels, rubber; 100 Funnels, tin; 50 sets Foot Instruments; 100 Graduate Glasses, glass, 8 oz.; 100 Graduate Glasses, minim; 50 Horn Kits, casting; 50 Horses; 50 sets Measures, tin; 50 Mortars and Pestles, Wedgwood ware, 5 inch; 50 Mortars and Pestles, Wedgwood ware, 3 inch; 1,500 Needles, surgeon's; 1,500 Needles, suture; 100 Pill-tiles; 50 Pocket Cases, complete; 50 Post-mortem Cases; 50 Probangs, cellular; 50 Physicians' Scales, [illegible]; 50 Scales and Weights; 100 Scissors, curved; 50 Scissors, straight; 50 Sheep Shears; 100 Spatulas, 5 inch; 100 Spatulas, 8 inch; 50 Speculums, mouth; 100 Syringes, hypodermic; 100 Syringes, rubber, 2 oz.; 100 Syringes, rubber, 8 oz.; 100 Syringes, rubber, 24 oz.; 50 Thermometers, clinical; 50 Tooth Chisels; 50 Tooth Forceps, large; 50 Tooth Forceps, small; 50 Tooth Rasps; 50 Tracheotomy Tubes, self-retaining; 50 Trephines; 50 Urinometers; 100 packages Paper, filtering, round, 10 inch; 300 papers Pins; [illegible] (100 each, blue and red;) 300 ounces Silk, ligature; 50 copies of the "Farmer's Veterinary Adviser," by Professor Law, and 50 copies "Pharmacy," by Professor Parrish.

Bidders will state the price at which they will furnish each article, and when they will commence and when complete the delivery of the articles on which they bid. The instruments, &c., required must be like and equal in all respects to the sealed standard samples at this Depot, which bidders will be permitted to examine.

Proposals for quantities less than the whole required will be received. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of price and quality being equal.

Blank proposals, and any other information that may be desired, will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Veterinary Instruments, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned. L. C. EASTON, Colonel, U. S. A., Asst. Quartermaster-Gen'l, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON I BEAMS.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., June 24, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, about

230,000 pounds 15-inch I Beams, 200 pounds per yard.
480,000 pounds 12-inch I Beams, 125 pounds per yard.
127,000 pounds 4-inch I Beams, 30 pounds per yard.
30,000 pounds 7-inch Deck Beams, 58 pounds per yard.
20,000 pounds Angle and T Iron.

Full bills and specifications can be obtained from the undersigned.

All the iron must be delivered within five months after date of contract, but the contractor may deliver it as much sooner as he pleases.

The successful bidder will have to enter into contract and give good and sufficient bonds.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and if necessary bidders must show that they are able to perform the contract.

Bids from irresponsible parties who are not members or agents of firms competent to perform the contract will not be considered.

Bids will be opened at 10 A. M., July 14, 1880, and bidders are invited to be present.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

PROPOSALS FOR CASES FOR FARMER'S WEATHER INDICATOR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of one hundred (100) walnut cases, with interior metal arrangements, for Weather Case or "Farmer's Weather Indicator." To be furnished at this office within sixty days after the award.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Cases for 'Farmer's Weather Indicator,'" and addressed to the undersigned.

Model Case, of which those required are to be a facsimile, may be inspected at this office.

The cabinet and metal work must be of the very best quality and workmanship in all its parts, and will be subject to the inspection of an officer or agent of the office before acceptance.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer.

H. W. HOWGATE, 1st Lieut., Prop'ty & Disb'g Officer, Signal Service, U. S. A., Acting Signal Officer and Ass't.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and placing on the North Jetty in Charleston Harbor, twenty thousand (20,000) cubic yards of rip-rap stone.

Specifications, instructions to bidders, and blanks for proposals may be obtained at this office, or from Capt. F. C. POST, Corps of Engineers, Charleston, S. C., on application by intending bidders.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the eighth day of July, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the sugar refinery formerly occupied by Henry Harms, corner of South Second and First streets, Brooklyn, E. D., under and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York and certain powers of attorney from Robert B. Minturn and John W. Minturn, mortgagees, I shall sell at public auction, through Frederick J. Parker, auctioneer, to the highest bidder for cash, the following chattels, to wit: 3 steam boilers, 3 sugar-pans with coolers, 3 air-pumps, 3 retorts, 48 filters, 3 blow-ups, 11 centrifugal machines with mixers, 3,000 molds and pots, 10 steam pumps, 1 crush-mill, 1 cut-loaf, 3 power mills, 5 engines, all sugar-wagons used in or belonging to the former business of said Henry Harms, (being about 175,) all bone-black still remaining unsold, and bone-black coolers, all shafting, belting, pulleys, tanks, tools, machinery, fixtures, and other appurtenances belonging to or being in said refinery or lately belonging to Winters and Harms and purchased by said Harms, said property being at the late Sugar refinery, corner of South Second and First streets, Brooklyn, lately used for carrying on the business of said refinery.—New-York, June 28, 1880.

HENRY F. NEWALL, Assignee and Attorney for Mortgagees.

UP THE ROMANTIC HUDSON

THE BITTER TRIALS OF A PARTY OF EXCURSIONISTS.

NEW-YORKERS, CAPTURED BY GLOWING ADVERTISEMENTS OF A CADETS' DRILL, AN ARTILLERY SALUTE, AND MISCELLANEOUS ATTRACTIONS, PACKED LIKE HERRINGS ON THE CITY OF TROY.

"The sweet little cherub" that, according to Dibdin, "sits up aloft to look out for the life of poor Jack," must have watched with more than ordinary solicitude over the lives of the 3,000 men, women, and babies—friends of Capt. James Lynch—who ventured up the Hudson on Monday last in the overcrowded steam-boat City of Troy. Independent of Capt. Lynch's popularity, (the Captain is a river man of 15 years' experience,) which was sufficient of itself to crowd the steamer, the attractions of the excursion, as set forth in glowing advertisements, were enough, so one of the excursionists subsequently remarked to a TIMES reporter, "to charm the half-dollars out of the pockets of a graven image." First and foremost on the list was "the superb three-deck palace steamer City of Troy"—itself a thing of beauty and well worth the 50 cents charged, merely to look at. The voyage was to be "up the romantic Hudson" to Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, and Cold Spring, "affording an opportunity seldom offered [only once in 12 months, in fact,] to celebrate the Nation's natal day and witness the drill of the celebrated West Point Cadets." At Newburg the joyful citizens were to turn out en masse to receive the excursionists, in whose honor a salute of 13 guns was to be fired, and various other divertisements were to be given. Washington's Head-quarters, that sacred shrine bevisited annually by tens of thousands of East Side pilgrims, was to be set aside for them—leased, as it were, for their special behoof and benefit. And, as though all this were not sufficient, "an illustrated map of the beautiful Hudson" was to be presented free to each passenger. It was the illustrated map, undoubtedly, that did the business. People who had hesitated over the salute, the head-quarters, the Cadets, and the rest of it, felt that that "illustrated map" must be worth something anyhow. At all events it could be carried home, which the Cadets couldn't. So they paid their half-dollars and swarmed aboard with commendable alacrity. At Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, when the boat landed at 8:30 o'clock not less than 1,000 people got aboard. At Le Roy and West Tenth streets two other crowds of nearly equal size fought their way across the gang-plank. When the boat got into the stream opposite West Twenty-fourth-street, where another army was waiting to board her, she was fairly black with people. They swarmed over the main deck, the upper deck, the hurricane deck, until it seemed as though they would burst the frail guards and topple by scores and hundreds into the water. They clustered on the great beams at the side of the boat, waving their handkerchiefs and shouting to friends. They perched themselves on the pilot-house, swarmed about the wheel-house, peered into the engine-room, and diving down into the bowels of the boat, beset the grimy coal-passers and firemen. At the bar there was a great crush. Even the bar-keepers groaned as they tugged at the empty faucets in fruitless efforts to supply the enormous demand. It seemed impossible to get another human being on board, but the officers thought otherwise, and, after waiting in the blistering sun for an hour to let the Long Branch, which was headed across the slip, get out of the way, the City of Troy steamed in and took away another contingent of panting, sweating excursionists, whose numbers are variously estimated at from 800 to 1,500. Altogether, there were not less than 3,000 people on board. Had the Troy been built for an excursion boat, like the Columbia or Grand Republic, she could have with difficulty accommodated the enormous crowd, but being strictly a river-boat, and having a great quantity of space taken up by state-rooms, which were not thrown open, the packing and crowding and squeezing became indescribable. When the boat with her heavy load emerged on the broad surface of the river, she staggered over like a drunken man, her starboard side heeling over until her gunwales touched the water. One wheel was buried under the foaming waves, and the other revolved entirely clear of the water. In this lopsided and ungraceful attitude, and amid cries of alarm from the shore, she worked her unwieldy way "up the romantic Hudson" like a lame wild goose with one wing in the water and the other in the air. Capt. Lynch and his officers did what they could to right her, by distributing the people, but the excessive crowd and empty area of state-rooms rendered this very difficult. Meantime the hungry throng, or that portion which could get anywhere near the dining-room, had devoured everything eatable, sweeping the contents of the tables, the lunch-counter, and even the larder itself. Half an hour after the doors were opened, the tables looked as though several hundred Dr. Tanners had sat down to them after six weeks of prolonged fasting. At Yonkers, the caterer sent ashore and purchased 300 loaves of bread—all that he could find at the bakeries; but for all the good they did he might have exclaimed with an Apostle on a like occasion, "What are they among so many?" At the same stopping place 150 more people insisted on coming aboard, although the boat was then so crowded that it seemed as though some of them must hang on to the rudder chains. At the historic spot where Whittaker's ears were slit several hundred debarked to see the justly "celebrated Cadets" drill. The number of times that this antiquated hoax has been perpetrated on confiding excursionists would justify the Government in covering the rockbound coast of the Point with warning placards. As the Cadet drills, or rather parades, rarely or never take place in Summer time before 6:30 o'clock P. M., and the boats invariably leave on their return trips before 4, the excursionists—from New-York at least—who have seen the Cadets drill are as infrequent as flowers in December or frosts in June. All the 800 who landed could do was to walk up to the plain and ask to have Lieut. Sears, the "nigger," and Gen. Schofield pointed out to them. The interesting trio were, of course, invisible, and the excursionists departed with curiosity unabated.

It was off Newburg that the tempest of wind and rain struck the over-laden City of Troy. She was waiting off the dock to allow two or three other clumsy steamers to land their passengers, but even in this comparatively sheltered position the wind plowed up the water, tossed the boat up and down, rocked her from side to side, and dashed the spray violently over her sides. The frightened excursionists crowded leeward like a flock of sheep, and stared out into the mist and watched the wind cutting capers with the white-capped waves and eddying currents. Others listened intently for the boom of the 13-gun salute which the ecstatic citizens were advertised to fire in honor of their arrival. The gunpowder was evidently dampened. The crowd on board was so great that hundreds could not get under cover, and had to remain clinging to the guards, with the cold and pitiless rain beating down through their thin clothing. It was a mercy that the hurricane had not struck the crowded craft in the centre of the broad Tappan Zee, where the wind would have had full sweep. At last the boat was tied to the wharf, and permission given to go ashore. The rain was pouring down in torrents, and the citizens who stood with their hands in their pockets, in the porches of hotels and beer-saloons, did not look particularly joyous at the irruption of wet and bedraggled New-Yorkers. There was no fire of enthusiasm—at least none was visible—in their eyes. Perhaps they had used it up before the rain came. The citizens proffered no salute, no fire-works, no address of welcome, but simply stuck their hands further down, if possible, in their pockets and sucked their cigar-stubs with increased vigor. A few hundred passengers, those who were least wet, plucked up courage enough to visit the lonely and disconsolate-looking "Head-quarters"—the sole historic relic that Newburgh boasts—and thought—as they surveyed it—that the Father of his Country was a bigger man than Alexander Selkirk, if he spent two years there. "How pleasant the battle-field must have seemed to him after Newburg," said one venerable and exhausted lady to her daughter, after she had dragged herself and umbrella up one of the steep inclined planes—steep as the side of a house—which Newburgers call "streets," and down which a muddy, frothy torrent, yellow as Macaulay's Tiber, poured, ankle deep, around the shoes and stockings of the excursionists. The joys of a Newburg *table d'hôte*, at $1 a head, were experienced by a select crowd, including THE TIMES's reporter, who felt that after that Manhattan Beach was of no account, and the Brighton Pavilion altogether superfluous. The more economical ones stayed on board and dined off a barrel of bologna sausage and a box of crackers which the enterprising caterer—still a-catering—had secured from the one butcher's shop that happened to be open. There was lots of beer and plenty of cigars, however, and with these and an occasional drop of something stronger, the crowd managed to survive until they reached Twenty-fourth-street. The down trip was performed much more comfortably than the up one, a large share of the overcrowded passengers having left the boat at Newburg and gone home by the trains, so that there was breathing room at least. The girls and young women gathered about the grand piano in the ladies' saloon, and played and sang while the boat worked her way slowly down the "romantic Hudson" and through the rough and stormy Haverstraw Bay and the Tappan Zee. A black-eyed young lady from Mississippi, who, with a party of Southern friends, was on board, sang, after much coaxing:

"Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Southern rights, hurrah!
We'll all uphold the bonnie blue flag,
Down with the Stripes and Stars!"

This was followed by cheers for Hancock and English, and then a New-York girl sang "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," and "Marching Through Georgia." Somebody called out "Three cheers for Garfield!" and hats, canes, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas were waved aloft amid frantic enthusiasm. Everybody was in the best of humor, and minded the rocking of the boat and the roaring of the storm no more than if it was a lullaby. When the love, sentimental, and political songs had been exhausted, the choir chanted "Rock of Ages" and "Roll Jordan," the latter of which was particularly appropriate, considering that the boat seemed half the time on her beam ends. The soprano of a Roman Catholic Church up town sang the "Regina Celi," and "Dona Nobis Pacem," from Gounod's "Messe Solennelle," and a Britisher, with a mottled face and a deep bass voice, sang "Gaffer Green," and "A fine old English gentleman, one of the good old kind," in a way that brought down the house. So good was the singing that several hundred people who should have landed at Twenty-fourth-street at midnight preferred going around to Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, prolonging their voyage till 1:30 o'clock to enjoy the music. During the down voyage, Capt. Lynch and Capt. Boyd, the commander of the boat, remained in the pilot-house, and made partial amends for the overcrowding by keeping the engines at half speed, and blowing their whistle regularly, which, considering that the fog and mist was thick enough to cut with a knife, was most timely. At Leroy-street, the debarking passengers encountered a crowd of 200 half-frantic Trojans, who had come down that morning on the City of Troy to see Coney Island, and ought, according to contract, to have been taken home six hours before. They had bivouacked on the boards of the dock with their wives and children, and were tinging the air with cursings and lamentations. They were finally got on board, and at 2 A. M. steamed off up stream, while the exhausted excursionists sought their homes.

BENT ON KILLING HERSELF.

THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN IN BLACK IN A JERSEY CITY HOSPITAL.

A lady apparently about 40 years old, engaged a room in the Hotel Hudson, Jersey City, Monday evening, and registered herself as M. E. Brevety, New-York City. She was tall, stout, and very richly dressed in black gros grain silk, handsomely trimmed with lace. She was refined in her manner and prepossessing in appearance. She retired to her room at once, and nothing more was seen of her until about midnight, when one of the servants, who was passing the room, heard a heavy stertorous breathing, which did not seem natural. The door was forced open and the guest was found in a state of unconsciousness. Dr. Watson, who happened to be in the hotel, was summoned, and he found, on examination, that the woman was suffering from a dose of laudanum. A bottle labeled "laudanum" was found by her side empty. A stomach-pump speedily removed the poison, and in due time the woman was restored to consciousness. She absolutely refused to answer any questions, and beyond a slight intimation that she had had trouble with her husband refused to assign any motive for the attempt upon her life. A close watch was kept on her during the remainder of the night, but she made no further suicidal attempt. About 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning the passengers in the waiting-room of the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, opposite the Hotel Hudson, were startled by hearing the report of a pistol-shot in the ladies' retiring-room. Some of the railroad employes ran in there and found a woman lying on the floor bleeding from a bullet wound behind and a little above the right ear. She refused to give her name, but an attaché of the Hotel Hudson who had been attracted by the excitement recognized her as Mrs. Brevety. As before she positively refused to disclose her motive for wishing to die, confining herself to declaring that she was tired of life and frequently expressing fears that the wound would not prove fatal. A coach was called and Detective Francis accompanied her to the Charity Hospital. Neither the detective nor the physicians at the hospital could obtain any information from her. Dr. Hunt probed for the bullet, but was unable to extract it. While the operation was being performed the patient expressed a hope that he would not be able to find it and that the wound would prove fatal. The physicians say she will probably die. The pistol is a seven-shooter of 22 calibre, and all the chambers but one were loaded. When it was taken away from the woman she begged piteously to get it back that she might shoot herself again, and said it was cruel to refuse her. The only baggage she had was a small hand-valise, in which was a chemise and a pistol-case. A pawn-ticket for a ring on which $4 had been advanced was found in one of her pockets, and it is supposed that the money obtained on the ring was used to purchase the pistol. The ticket was in the name of M. E. Brevety. The name Brevety is supposed to be assumed, but her underclothing is marked with the initials "M. B."

A STEAM CATAMARAN.

COMMODORE VOORHIS'S NEW EXPERIMENT—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Commodore William Voorhis, of Nyack, N. Y., former owner of the yacht Tidal Wave, had made all necessary arrangements for the launching of his new steam catamaran yesterday, and it was, indeed, partially off the ways, when an accident happened causing a postponement of the launching ceremony until this morning. This is believed to be the first steam catamaran ever built, and the idea was wholly the Commodore's, he having worked on his plans for the past six years. The two hulls are cylindrical in shape, very much resembling two immense cigars. They are constructed of 3-16-inch iron plates, are 200 feet in length and 5 feet 6 inches in diameter at their largest part, tapering to a sharp point fore and aft. They are 9 feet apart, connected together by means of white pine beams resting on white pine saddles. They are kneed by hackmatack knees and braced by iron braces on the inside and outside, thus furnishing a deck 25 feet in width over all. All this is inclosed, making a commodious and pleasant cabin almost its entire length, with a small open-deck space outside fore and aft. The rudder-posts—one to each hull—come up through sleeves 20 feet forward of the extreme after part of the hulls, and playing under them. The rudders themselves are 2 feet deep and 6 feet in length, constructed of thin iron. The rudder-post is secured to them two feet abaft the forward end. They are geared together at the top, and both are worked by one wheel, the pilot-house being in the usual location, above the forward cabin. The steamer is to be propelled by a Wells balance engine of 475-horse power, having a cylinder 24 inches long, 19 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 12 inches. The shaft is of steel 4 inches in diameter, 8 feet long, and is placed on an incline, giving the boat an upward and forward movement. It is expected to make 325 revolutions a minute. The engine is supplied with steam by a Herreschoff coil boiler 8¼ feet long and 8¼ feet high, containing 1,250 feet of coil. The propeller is six-bladed, 8 feet in diameter, and graduated from 7½ to 8¼ feet pitch. The hub is out of water, as are also four of the six flanges. The whole boat is 48 tons burden, with a displacement of 72 tons, and it only draws two feet of water. Thomas Magee, of Nyack, is the builder, and the cost of the boat is about $15,000. Commodore Voorhis has determined to name her Henry W. Longfellow. He expects to run her as a ferry between Nyack and New-York, and is confident she can make the run—28 miles—in one hour. The boat will be launched at 9 o'clock this morning.

MANY MISTAKES IN THE CENSUS.

Census Superintendent Adams said yesterday afternoon that it will be 10 days or two weeks yet before he will have approximately correct figures from all the districts in this City. He is now engaged in verifying the first returns of the enumerators and in correcting their blunders, as far as discovered. In two districts the work was done in such a slovenly manner that it is being gone all over again. In others, houses, parts of blocks, and, in some instances, entire blocks were omitted for one cause or another, and the enumerators are now engaged in supplying the omissions. Special men have been employed to investigate suspicious returns, as, for instance, where there are wide discrepancies between the apparent number of inhabitants in adjoining districts. Thousands of letters have been received from persons complaining that they have been overlooked, and these are all being inquired into. In some instances it has been found that the writers were mistaken, but in many others, particularly among occupants of boarding-houses, important omissions have been discovered. Many of the landladies were surly when called upon and gave as little information as possible. All this takes time, and even after it is completed to Mr. Adams's satisfaction, there will be no way to get at the complete figures except from the summaries furnished by the enumerators as a basis upon which to compute the sums earned by them respectively. Mr. Adams is not expected to do more than see that these are apparently within proper bounds. The official count will be made in Washington, and it will probably be a year before the figures are given to the public.

CHARLES W. SCOFFIELD'S CREDITORS.

The schedule of assets and liabilities of Charles W. Scofield, iron-dealer, who recently made an assignment to George H. Creed, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Judge Larremore ordered the Assignee to file a bond of $20,000. The liabilities stated in the schedule are $2,803,173 54, the nominal assets, $2,730,260 06, and the real assets only $12,850. The names of the principal creditors of Mr. Scofield, and the accounts due them, are Brown Brothers & Co., $675,000 on letters of credit and advances; Clark, Post & Martin, $65,000 on advances on account of purchases of steel rails, &c.; Dimond State Iron Company, $4,685; Drexel, Morgan & Co., $282,525 on letters of credit; Howland & Aspinwall, $11,050; Iron Co-operative Mercantile Institute, $4,000; Jarrett & Palmer, $25,000, and George W. Kidd, $186,000 on contracts to purchase bonds of the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad first mortgage bonds, and Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad bonds; Morton, Bliss & Co., $95,000 on letters of credit; D. W. Richards & Co., $11,000 on non-fulfillment of contract to purchase iron; Ludiger & Co., Richmond, Va., $35,800; Walker & Brothers, Salt Lake City, $5,000. The liabilities also include notes due to unknown parties that were negotiated to raise money. These notes amount to $767,318. The assets consist of steel rails, iron, railroad stock, bonds of the Wasatch and Jordan Valley, and Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroads, and mortgages on the Riverside Hotel.

A PICKPOCKET.

James Dolan, known to the Police as "Fatty" Dolan, alias "Jack Sheppard," a pickpocket, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of having snatched a gold watch from Mr. Edmond F. Saynich, of No. 331 East Twenty-third-street, on the night of the 20th ult. At 11:30 P. M. on the night in question, Mr. Saynich boarded a Twenty-third-Street Cross-town car to go home, and was jostled by two men. Immediately afterward he missed his watch, and informed the Police, who arrested Dolan. Mr. Saynich positively identified the prisoner as one of the men who had jostled him. The prisoner did not dare to take the witness stand, in view of his well-known criminal record; but his counsel endeavored to prove an alibi by showing, through Detectives Dilks and Flanagan, of the Ninth Precinct, that Dolan was in a saloon at Sixth-avenue and Tenth-street when the robbery was perpetrated. The jury, nevertheless, found the prisoner guilty, and, at the request of his counsel, Recorder Smyth remanded him for sentence. Dolan went to the Paris Exposition to ply his trade, was arrested in the act of pocket-picking, and served a term of imprisonment in France.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

WHO WILL READ PAPERS AND WHAT THE PROCEEDINGS WILL BE.

The annual Convocation and Commencement of the University of the State of New-York opens at Albany on Tuesday, July 13, and promises to be an occasion of more than usual intellectual interest. The first two days will be given to the reading and discussion of papers on various scientific, philosophical, and educational questions, prefaced by an address by the Hon. E. C. Benedict, LL. D., Chancellor of the University, which will be delivered at the morning session on Tuesday. There are papers to be read by experts in many fields of scientific and philosophical research. Among them are the following: "Decline of the Study of Metaphysics," Prof. C. M. O'Leary, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., Manhattan College, New-York City; the "Historical Method in Education," Prof. William C. Morey, A. M., Rochester University; the "Downward Tendency of Early Aryan Civilization," Prof. William W. Olssen, St. Stephen's College, Annandale; "Researches Touching the Scientific Basis of the Evolution Doctrine," Prof. Francis Gerry Fairfield, A. B., Ph. D., College of Veterinary Surgeons, New-York City; "Recent Discoveries in Arithmetic and Algebra," H. M. Nexsen, New-York City; "Intellectual Education," the Rev. Brother Justin, Manhattan College; "Methods of Rhetoric," Prof. Patrick A. Halpin, S. J., St. John's College, Fordham; "Zoological Education," Prof. W. S. Barnard, Ph. D., Cornell University; "Ends and Means in Education," A. G. Gaines, D. D., President of St. Lawrence University; "Quantity as an Element in English Poetry," Prof. C. K. Gaines, B. A., St. Lawrence University. There are many other papers to be presented and discussed, but most of them appertain to questions of special, rather than general, interest. On the third day of the Convocation, Thursday, July 15, the features will be the Commencement address by President Eliphalet Nott Potter, of Union College, and the conferring of degrees by Chancellor Benedict. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the Board of Regents have recently instituted a series of examinations for degrees of a higher order than those conferred by the colleges, and that, saving a few honorable dignities, the degrees they confer are intended as recognitions of post-graduate research in the various departments of science and learning. Among the degrees they confer are Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Laws, the Doctorates of Philology and Philosophy, but with the usual graduating degrees of the individual colleges, such as the Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, &c., it is not their intention to conflict. The Regents have, in fact, kept steadily in view the founding of a post-graduate course under their auspices for the purpose of encouraging research and advancing the higher interests of scientific and literary culture, to which end one of their degrees is the baccalaureate of literature. The officers of the Convocation this year are the Hon. E. C. Benedict, LL. D., Chancellor of the University, who will preside; Samuel B. Woolworth, LL. D., Honorary Secretary; David Murray, Ph. D., LL. D., Secretary, and Daniel J. Pratt, Ph. D., Assistant Secretary. Among the members of the Executive Committee are the Rev. Robert B. Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., St. Stephen's College; William R. Adams, A. M.; J. R. Ford, D. D.; Henry H. Hutton, A. M.; Henry B. Bucham, A. M.; M. Eugene McClary, A. B., and Sherman Williams, Esq. This is the eighteenth meeting of the University Convocation under the resolution of the Board of Regents, adopted Jan. 9, 1863, and the second annual Commencement of the University of the State of New-York.

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

WHY THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE OF VALUATION OF OVER $49,000,000.

The final estimates of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment show an increase this year of $635,894 78. The estimate for 1879 was $27,507,097 20, and that of 1880 is $28,142,991 98. The increase is due to legislative acts. There were appropriations for the Seventh Regiment Armory of $15,000 and $24,500; claims allowed by the Legislature of $19,230 and $1,800; expense of laying new Croton mains, $60,000; increase in repairing and renewal of pipes and stop-cocks, $14,500; laying Croton pipes, (Law of 1879,) $200,000; water supply, Twenty-fourth Ward, $12,500; for the purchase of steam tugs and scows for the Street-cleaning Department, $125,000; expense of altering map of the City, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, $2,500; for construction of new buildings on Blackwell's, Randall's, and Ward's Islands, $100,000; for the pay of 30 patrolmen to be attached to the Health Department, $36,000, and for the tenement-house fund, (Law of 1879,) $10,000.

The increase in the valuation of real estate property for this year is $24,437,310. This increase is mainly due to the fact that the value of property on the upper end of Manhattan Island has nearly doubled within the past year, and many buildings have been erected. The increase in the First Ward has been $966,800; in the Twelfth Ward, $6,996,185; in the Eighteenth Ward, $1,267,650; in the Nineteenth Ward, $9,263,290; in the Twenty-second Ward, $1,678,630. The increase of valuation in other wards has been owing mostly to the erection of new buildings. The increase in valuation of personal estate property has been $25,250,062 00, and this is said to be mainly due to the efforts of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, who are determined, if possible, to compel corporations and individuals to pay the proper tax. The expenses of the Department of Taxes and Assessments have been decreasing every year since 1873, notwithstanding the increase of territory. In 1873 the expenses of this department were $250,000; for this year they are $107,800. The tax-rate will probably not be determined upon by the Board of Aldermen until some time in September.

THREE OFFENDERS DISPOSED OF.

Three aggravated cases of felonious assault were brought before Recorder Smyth, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday. James Elmore, a colored waiter from Charleston, S. C., whose face was hacked to pieces and covered with plaster, said that he met another colored waiter named Frank Days on board the steamer Atlanta, from the South. They agreed to become partners, each promising to assist the other to the utmost of his ability. They both went to live at the boarding-house, No. 5 York-street, but soon engaged in a deadly quarrel, in the course of which Days, drawing a razor, slashed his companion unmercifully, cutting him across the nose and mouth, and from the left eye to the chin. Days pleaded guilty, and Recorder Smyth sentenced him to the full term—five years in State Prison at hard labor. The second case was that of Joseph Fletcher, a one-eyed roofer, living at No. 87 James-street. Fletcher was drunk on the 17th ult., and Officer James Grey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, undertook to arrest him for creating a disturbance. The drunken man resisted arrest, and struck the officer on the head with some blunt instrument, inflicting a serious wound. On being arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, yesterday, Fletcher pleaded guilty, and said he was drunk. The Recorder said drunkenness was no excuse for crime, and sent the roofer to State Prison for three years. The other case was that of a watchman, named Owen Donohue, who, on the 28th ult., struck Bridget Van Mearch, of No. 157 West Twenty-seventh-street, on the head with an axe, inflicting an ugly wound. Donohue pleaded guilty, and the Recorder sent him to State Prison for two years.

HUNTING FOR SEAWANHAKA RELICS.

Yesterday was the eighth day since the Seawanhaka was burned, but no genuine effort has yet been made to recover the bodies believed to lie under a portion of the wreck. A few workmen visited the wreck in the forenoon and took off the "cap" from the shaft. Then they quit work and left. The two employes of the steam-boat company who are watching the wreck spent their time in searching among the mass of débris for relics in the shape of coin, pocket-knives, &c., making an occasional find of no value. The search was very thorough in that part of the wreck where the office had been, and one man claimed to have found a half-melted gold coin, but that was all discovered of the money that was in the office when the vessel burned. No additional bodies were found yesterday, and it is not expected that any more will be recovered until wreckers have removed the heavy boilers and wheels, so that the charred hull can be lifted. The wife and daughter of R. W. Westcott, of Manhasset, Long Island, one of the victims of the catastrophe, called at the Coroner's office yesterday and received a silver watch, a razor, a memorandum-book, a pair of eye-glasses, and 85 cents, which were taken from his clothes. Mrs. Westcott said that she knew that just before her husband went on board the Seawanhaka he received $80, and she charges that those who found her husband's body robbed it.

GEN. SMITH'S REINSTATEMENT.

The order made by Judge Daniels in the certiorari proceedings of Gen. W. F. Smith against Mayor Cooper, in which it was decided that the Mayor improperly removed Gen. Smith from the office of Police Commissioner, was entered yesterday. It merely declares that the Mayor's judgment of removal against Gen. Smith is reversed, overruled, and in all things held for naught. Messrs. Bartlett and Ecclesine, of counsel for Gen. W. F. Smith, went to Police Head-quarters yesterday and called on Commissioner Nichols. President French was sent for, and was consulted. Commissioner Mason was also sent for, but he was not in the building. Commissioner Voorhis was not sent for. It was announced that the formal order reinstating Gen. Smith has been received, and that he will present it at Police Head-quarters at noon to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M., will hold a convocation at the Masonic Temple to-night at 8 o'clock.

The arrivals of immigrants yesterday numbered 929. The England, from Liverpool, brought 535, and the Bolivia, from Glasgow, 394.

Joseph Wilson, of Jersey City, was prostrated by the heat yesterday at No. 184 Sixth-avenue and was sent to the New-York Hospital.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake will describe the Republican and Democratic Presidential Conventions at Republican Hall, No. 55 West Thirty-third-street, this evening.

Matthew Riley, a 'longshoreman, had his skull fractured last night at Pier No. 45 North River by being struck with a hook while at work on the steamer City of Brussels.

Catharine Martin, of No. 39 Jefferson-street, was seized with an insane attack last night and jumped out of a second-story window at her home. She was severely injured.

An unknown woman, about 60 years old, dressed in black, and weighing about 200 pounds, was taken sick yesterday at Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, and died on her way to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Registrar of Records, says that Dr. Henri Nachtel's night medical service scheme is not yet in operation, although the bill became a law last week. Dr. Nagle has not yet received a copy of the bill.

Owen Byrnes, aged 65, a laborer, of No. 607 East Fifteenth-street, was killed yesterday by the falling of a bank of earth in the excavation now making next to the Hotel St. Stephen, at Eleventh-street and University-place.

Morris Doleman, of No. 160 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, was seriously injured yesterday by his head striking a pillar of the elevated railway at One Hundred and Sixth-street and Second-avenue, the accident being due to his own carelessness in getting off a car.

The Sheriff's "death watch" was yesterday established for the third time over Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull. He will be hanged on the 16th inst., unless further respited. His counsel have not yet received a notification of a hearing in the case from Gov. Cornell.

Officer Michael Dougherty, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was the only member of the Police force who arraigned a prisoner at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for violation of the fire-works ordinance. The accused, William Magnan, of No. 49 Barrow-street, who was detected in setting off fire-crackers, was fined $10 by Justice Kilbreth.

Leonard D. Ellis and Mrs. Bella Leveridge, of No. 108 East Twenty-seventh-street, were arrested about six weeks ago on a charge of unlawfully opening letters addressed to Dexter B. Goff. A long examination ensued before United States Commissioner Deuel, and the Commissioner has just rendered a decision discharging the defendants.

Thomas Crowell, steward of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Acapulco, was arrested May 29 on a charge of smuggling bay-oil into this port, and held in $1,000 bail. Yesterday he was honorably discharged by United States Commissioner Shields. I. K. Purdy, Quartermaster of the ship, who was detected carrying the oil ashore, and who said it belonged to Crowell, has fled the City.

John Romer, aged 14, of No. 98 Stanton-street, was yesterday held in the Essex Market Police Court to await examination on a charge of shooting Frederick Stubenall, of No. 154 Ludlow-street. Romer discharged a pistol on Monday while standing on the opposite side of the street, and the ball struck Stubenall in the left eye. It is claimed the shooting was purely accidental.

Richard Hannah, official dog-catcher No. 2, and his assistant, John McNulty, who were indicted for grand larceny in having snatched a Newfoundland pup from the arms of the wife of Mr. Patrick J. McCarrin, No. 1,430 Third-avenue, were arraigned in General Sessions yesterday. By advice of their counsel, Mr. John O. Mott, the prisoners pleaded guilty, and Recorder Smyth fined them $10 each.

Max Kottshofski, son of a clothing manufacturer, at Nos. 44 and 46 Suffolk-street, swindled a number of carrying agents by collecting in advance on cases which he represented as containing valuable merchandise, but which subsequently turned out to be worthless. In General Sessions, yesterday, he pleaded guilty to obtaining goods by false pretenses, and Recorder Smyth sent him to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Pilot Commissioners yesterday fined the steam-boat Idlewild $100 for dumping ashes into the harbor. A similar complaint was received against the steam-boat Caroline A. Pearse. Capt. Conway reported that the Police Commissioners are now complying with the law in dumping the City's refuse at the new buoy, and he called attention to the fact that nothing has been done toward raising the hull of the burned steamer City of New-York.

Mayor Cooper was not at his office yesterday. On Monday evening he received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife's mother at Sharon Springs. The Mayor and his wife at once took their departure for that place. Mr. John J. Morris, President of the Board of Aldermen, is acting Mayor in the absence of Mr. Cooper. Mr. Morris was busy for a short time yesterday in signing warrants, one of which was for $100,000 on account of State taxes.

The Directors of the West Side Association have issued a report giving a concise account of its labors during the past year. Many new sewers were constructed and new streets paved on the West Side through the influence of the association. Legislation was procured by the association for the improvement of Morningside Park and the avenues bounding it, and a combined movement is now being made for the destruction of the shanties on the West Side.

Requests from different points in various States have been received by Judge Dittenhoefer, asking that his speech, delivered on Friday evening last before the German Republican Central Committee of this City, be printed in full in German for general circulation as a campaign document. It is believed that the suggestions will be acceded to, and that the various new and strong points in the speech will thus be brought before the Germans of the whole country.

The steam-ship Rio Grande, of the Mallory Line, which arrived here from Galveston yesterday, made the fastest passage on record between the two ports. She sailed June 30, and called at Key West on the 2d inst. On her arrival at Upper Quarantine her entire running time was only 5 days 19 hours and 30 minutes, while the distance traveled was 1,985 miles, an average of nearly 14 miles per hour. Light head winds prevailed during the greater part of the passage.

One hundred and twenty-seven deaths were recorded for the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday. Of these 85 were those of children under 5 years of age, of whom 49 died of diarrheal diseases. There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, and access to the reports of the 50 tenement-house inspectors was denied by Dr. Janes. Four inspectors of the Vaccinating Bureau, who have been doing tenement-house duty, report that in 536 tenement-houses they visited 3,456 families, found 113 sick children, and gave out 99 prescriptions.

News was received on Wall-street yesterday, too late for action by the Stock Exchange, of the death, in Catskill, on Monday, of Tennis W. Quick, an old and respected stock-broker. Mr. Quick was an extremely conservative gentleman, and never was prominent in business in the Street, but he was always genial and pleasant and was universally liked. He suffered from Bright's disease, and left the City a week ago hoping to better his health. His son, of the same name, was at one time a member of the Exchange likewise, but sold his seat.

Annie Agneau, or Agnew, a young woman of respectable appearance, was found struggling in the water at the foot of West Twelfth-street yesterday, and was rescued by a Police officer. At the Ninth Precinct Station-house she was seized with convulsions, and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Her condition last evening would not permit of her talking with any one. She said she lived at No. 109 Thompson-street, but no one of the name she gave lives there. The Police reported the occurrence as an attempt at suicide, but the hospital surgeon who attended her says that she fell into the water when in convulsions.

BROOKLYN.

The recent rains, and the fact that the gates of the Hempstead Storage Reservoir were closed on Monday, has increased the depth of water in the reservoir 1½ inches.

It has been settled that the Thirteenth Regiment will go into camp at Rockaway Beach on the 30th inst., and remain until Aug. 3. The regiment starts on its trip to Boston on the 17th inst.

At Fort Greene, Tompkins Park, and the public parks in Williamsburg last night there were displays of fire-works, paid for by the city. On Monday night the displays were postponed, owing to the rain.

The Independent Democratic General Committee of Kings County met at No. 303 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, last night, and after indorsing the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, resolved to act in concert with the Everett Hall organization.

Notice of appeal has been served in the case of Major John C. Harrold against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company for $60,000, to compensate him for injuries received by a collision on the defendants' road in March, 1879, and obtained a verdict for $35,000.

Application was made by Henry A. Frost, a lawyer, for his discharge from Ludlow-Street Jail, where he has been confined for four years on account of debt. He claims that this incarceration was fraudulently obtained. Justice Pratt denied the application on the ground that the petitioner's remedy is either a bill of review or an application under the Revised Statutes to be discharged as a poor debtor.

Suit for absolute divorce, on the ground of infidelity, has been brought by Amelia De Breto against Joaquin De Breto. The defendant lives in Philadelphia, and counsel for the plaintiff obtained an order to serve the summons and complaint by publication.

George Burlegs, Captain of the sloop Powhatan, and John Brown, Edward Smith, and Henry Wilson, members of the crew, charged with dumping decayed fruit in the Bay, had a hearing before Justice Church, at Fort Hamilton, yesterday, and were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the suit of James M. French against Mary E. French for absolute divorce, the Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff. Judge Cooke refused to confirm the report of the Referee, and made the following note on the papers: "The parties and witnesses to prove the adultery reside in Auburn. Why was the action brought in Kings County?"

The Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors commenced an investigation yesterday into the manner in which the plumbing in the new jail was done. Contractor Brandeis admitted that the work was not according to the specifications, but said he had improved on the plans as submitted to him. The committee will report at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-morrow.

For the first time since Judge McCue's decision was rendered, Gen. Jourdan yesterday presided at a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise. Some question having been raised as to the legality of the appointment of Isaac Crane as Chief Clerk in place of Col. Samuel Richards, made by Commissioners Leich and Pyburn in the absence of Gen. Jourdan, Crane was reappointed, as were also Capt. Murphy and the Sergeants and Roundsmen appointed at the same time. President Jourdan voted against all the appointments.

The Board of Education elected the following-named officers yesterday: President—E. G. Whitlock; Vice-President—Daniel Manger; Secretary—George C. W. Stewart; Assistant Secretary—Thomas H. Wilson. Mr. Whitlock has been 26 years a member of the board, and has served as President for 13 years. The following appointments were also made: A. E. White and Frederick B. Clark, clerks; Henry O. Dyer, messenger; James Naughton, Superintendent of Repairs; William Cunningham, Superintendent of Ventilation and Heat; Dr. Joseph P. Jones, Superintendent of Truant Home.

NEW-JERSEY.

William McGinnis, residing in Hoboken, procured a twenty-three-dollar suit of clothes from Wienthal, a tailor on Washington-street, Jersey City, on an order purporting to have been signed by M. Ramsey, by whom McGinnis was formerly employed. The order was discovered to be a forgery, and McGinnis was arrested and committed in default of $500 bail to await trial.

Burglars broke into the music store of Walsh Brothers, No. 80½ Montgomery-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning, and succeeded in carrying away $650 worth of musical instruments. Mr. Walsh says he saw the burglars climbing through the window, and attempted to shoot them, but his pistol missed fire, and they escaped with their plunder. James Garvey and Joseph Finnerty were subsequently arrested on suspicion, and are held for examination.

SIGNALS GIVEN ON THE LOST ADELAIDE.

The loss of the steam-boat Adelaide by collision with the steam-boat Grand Republic, which occurred in the North River, June 19, was the subject of investigation yesterday before Messrs. Jayne and Matthews, United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels. Capt. B. J. Fisher, Commander; James Crowther, chief engineer; James E. Rae, assistant engineer; Jacob Long, pilot, and other members of the Adelaide's crew were examined at great length, and their testimony was in effect the same as the statements made by them and published in THE TIMES after the collision occurred. They testified that the Adelaide first signaled the Grand Republic with one whistle; that the Grand Republic answered with two whistles; that the same signals were then repeated; that afterward the Grand Republic blew three whistles, and that all this time the vessels were nearing each other at a fast rate. Capt. Fisher says he could not have backed his vessel in time to save her; but the pilot and the engineers say that they think she might have been backed if the signal to reverse the engines had been given before the jingle-bell was rung to go ahead at full speed. The inquiry is not yet closed.

THE WATER SUPPLY INCREASING.

Chief Engineer Birdsall, of the Croton Aqueduct, says that the water in the Croton reservoir in Central Park has risen about three inches during the recent rain-storms, and in the Forty-second-street reservoir the water is two feet higher than it was last Saturday. Mr. Birdsall thinks that the increase in the latter reservoir is mainly owing to the fact that the factories and other establishments, where large quantities of water are used, were closed on Monday and Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Speaker Samuel J. Randall is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. James Conner, of South Carolina, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, is at the Hoffman House.

Major C. B. Comstock, United States Engineers, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressmen H. F. Page, of California, and T. H. Murch, of Maine, are at the St. James Hotel.

The Earl of Dunmore is at the Brevoort House. He will sail for Europe to-day in the steam-ship Bothnia.

Congressmen Thaddeus C. Pound, of Wisconsin, and H. D. Money, of Mississippi, and A. K. Tingle, of the Treasury Department, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court; J. C. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis, and Congressmen Frederick Mills, of Connecticut, and John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

The Wyoming, of the Guion Line, sailed for Liverpool yesterday, and to-day the St. Laurent, of the French Line, and the Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, will leave. Mr. A. Treuge, the French Consul at Charleston, S. C., is among the St. Laurent's passengers, a list of whom are appended:

In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.—Jacob Anders, H. A. Bradley, John Buckley, M. Brelownicle, Mrs. Bentley, Miss Bentley, H. L. Bidstrup, F. F. Butler, H. A. Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Blomley, H. Clements, C. T. Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crawshaw, Charles F. Cutter, James Curtin, R. C. Dunbar, Mrs. Dawdall, O. Devine, Mrs. L. Day, F. F. Fox, Thomas Forknell, Master Horace Forknell, M. Gallagher, Capt. John Gunner, J. H. Gunner, James Geddes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Greet, Joseph Horridge, Mrs. Thomas Hedges, Miss Alice Hamer, W. H. Houk, Mrs. E. Hodge, Mr. Hargreaves, Henry Howard, Mrs. D. Hogan, Mrs. M. H. Herdman and two children, James Irving, Samuel Isham, William B. Isham, Jr., J. H. Kneeland, Adolph Kiefer, John Kelleher, Mrs. and Miss Kirkley, Miss Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Lockett, E. L. Lee, M. McGregor, Miss E. McBride, Bishop Morrill, Mrs. Morrill, Mrs. and Miss Minihan, Charles E. Newham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Perry, Mrs. Payne, George P. Phibbs, Josiah Quincy, J. H. Rawlins, Frank N. Radley, William Reilly, Isaac Rawlinson, Mrs. C. E. Shepard, Miss Shepard, A. J. Simendinger, Miss C. Smith, J. F. Smith, Sister Superior and five Sisters, John Stewart, Mrs. Ann Sullivan, Foster Simpson, the Rev. James Tuohy, F. F. Tuckett, Mrs. G. Taylor and child, John Trezise, John Vandemone, the Rev. J. Van Den Noort, Richard Wills, Dr. Joseph Wiener, Miss Annie C. Wiener, Charles Witheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Werts, Mrs. Martha Yates.

In steam-ship St. Laurent, for Havre.—Otto Brunner, Mr. Doriot, Jose Valles, Sebastian Gerona, Mr. Fuller, Leopolde Gotocoches, D. E. M. Smith, E. M. Green, Mrs. Henson, the Rev. L. Lay, Mr. Odier, A. Reynoir, Mrs. Reynoir and maid, F. Latour, R. L. Johnston, F. Olais, J. Olais, Miss Adeline Areans, Mrs. Anne Grangier, C. H. Morgan, Mr. Origet, B. Olmayaray, Nina Lota, Louis Lota, Jules Bertoni, Miss Hortense, E. May, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Forcade, Mr. Demoulin, E. Clament, A. Roujeon, Emile Dumont, J. Olivier, H. De Lagrange, Mrs. De Lagrange, Mrs. J. Little and child, J. Racohi, J. Mossure Robinson, J. M. Gamon, W. Scott Moore, Mrs. Moore, A. Treuge, Mrs. J. Plop, Mrs. S. E. Harley, J. Verges, E. J. Vega, A. Cusa, L. Alman, Justin Devost, F. Seuter, Miss L. Russell, Miss S. Russell, the Rev. Father Koloff, the Rev. Father Durel, J. Plaisent, H. B. Dasst, Mrs. Dasst, J. Argalhus, Mr. De Savignon, Mrs. Phebe A. Smith, Aurelio Arango, Miss E. Arango, Miss A. Arango, H. E. Sheridan, Mrs. Jules Loiseau, Mr. Loiseau, Mrs. Loiseau, G. Vignaux.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Macon, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. George L. Appleton and child, Miss Kate Wheaton, Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Northrop, Miss Mary Ellorin, Mrs. M. W. Lincoln, Mrs. R. Steinbaum and child, Mrs. E. Mulberg and three children, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Hetzel, Miss M. Randall, Misses E. and B. Brown, Mrs. Bienkell, Miss Mattie Grayson, Mrs. Grayson, Samuel Freeman, S. M. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Clark, Mrs. H. P. Adams, J. E. Evans, R. W. Potter, Miss Smythe, Miss Potter, H. Sanders, T. J. Perkins, Mrs. Frank and four children, Mrs. D. Haght and two children, C. W. Hodges, George R. Sibley, W. W. Rogers, H. H. Way, J. M. Gannon, C. Piesstrick, J. E. Johnson, Mrs. J. R. McKee, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Singesland, Sister Mary, Sister Catharine, C. D. Rogers, J. C. Holst, Mr. and Mrs. Sterns and five children, Mary E. Brennan, Peter McGirity, Allen Chipman, J. J. Brookman, R. W. Ridgely, Jacob Harris, Mrs. Schultz, T. A. Gundasser, Mr. Sheridan.

In steam-ship Santiago, from St. Jago, &c.—C. W. Schumann, Mrs. Lucia Schumann, Miss Luisa Schumann, William Schumann, Henry Schumann, Carl Schumann, Gustav Schumann, Miss Marie Schumann, Mrs. Josefa Barcelo, Mrs. Marie Portuonda, Miss Rosa Portuonda, Miss Liberata Portuonda, Manuel Justis, Miss Irene Justis, Silvestre Justis, Jose R. Alvarez, Mrs. Mariana Della Torre, George Mena, Francisco Martinez, Fernando Pons, Gaston Lafargue, John D. Ferrer, Nicodemus Lerafini, Mrs. Luisa Navarro, Miss Maria Navarro, Miss Teresa Navarro, Luis Navarro, Manuel Navarro, Ricardo Navarro, Ramon Navarro, Mrs. Enrista Wright, Juan Gispert, Juan Galofre, Pedro Sanchez Toca, Gregorio Castillo, Joaquin Lopez, Mrs. Rosario Lopez, Manuel Sanchez, Rafael Rui, Jose Cisneros, Jose Preval, Jose Colgado, Mrs. Petrona Hechevarria, Pablo Donelli, Casimero Donelli, Luis Lavadini, Zadro Landy.

FREDERICK BROWN'S (Philadelphia) GENUINE GINGER
Ask for the Genuine—TAKE NO OTHER.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, July 6.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:36 | Sun sets......7:36 | Moon sets....8:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:53	Gov. Island	8:43	Hell Gate	10:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............TUESDAY, JULY 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wyoming, (Br.,) Rigby, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Grimdon, (Br.,) Bradenburg, St. Nazaire, France, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fanny Cadwalader, Clark, Baltimore, J. G. Krems; Andes, (Br.,) Ferguson, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.

Ship St. David, Scribner, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Rapido, (Br.,) Davey, Cork and a market, John H. Walker; Wilhelm Meyer, (Ger.,) Kistrodt, Port Natal, Africa, Funch, Edye & Co.; Piaga, Bissetto, (Ital.,) Lanata, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Dagmar, Tyler, Snow, Alicante, Spain, William A. Brown & Co.; Eos, (Aust.,) Cettineo, Havre, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Plymouth, (Br.,) Lawrence, Copenhagen, Sporn & Rugen; Aurora, (Norw.,) Bonnevie, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ironsides, (Br.,) Boldue, Quebec via North Sydney, C. B., Hatton, Watson & Co.; Adele Accame, (Ital.,) Porro, Portis Head Dock, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Kinigkeit, (Ger.,) Koutel, Stockholm, Swed., C. Tobias & Co.; Great Surgeon, Arbecam, Bristol, Eng., Vernon H. Brown & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rio Grande, Pennington, Galveston June 30, and Key West July 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Macon, Kempton, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Bristol, (Br.,) Smith, Bristol June 24, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Santiago, Phillips, Cienfuegos June 26, and St. Jago 30th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Adirondack, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool 14 ds., with mdse. to Tapscott Bros.

Ship Charles H. Marshall, Hutchinson, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. to Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Steam-ship Longhirst, (Br.,) Weightman, Newcastle, England, 14 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Raefila, (Br.,) Elliott, Shields June 21, with mdse. to order—vessel to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Western Texas, Hines, Jacksonville July 1, Fernandina 2d, Brunswick, Ga., 3d, and Port Royal 3d, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Kelley, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Ship Meta, (Ger.,) Holies, Hamburg 40 ds., with iron, salt, and empty barrels to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger.

Ship Ruby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, London 38 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship S. R. Weldon, (of Dorchester, N. B.,) Wright, Bremen 47 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Assunta, (Ital.,) D'Agostino, Havre 52 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Scarpati & Co.

Bark Minnie Carmichael, (of Charlottetown, P. E. I.,) Taylor, Liverpool 40 ds., with salt to James Edmiston.

Bark Vegar, (Norw.,) Albertsen, Rotterdam 52 ds., with old iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Cap, (Norw.,) Christensen, Pillau 52 ds., with old iron and rags to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Iona, (of Dundee,) McLaren, Singapore 112 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Bark Sabine, Ellis, Cay Francis 9 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Swan & Son.

Bark Beppino R., (Ital.,) Figari, London 55 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to master.

Bark Ingleside, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hayes, Newport 35 ds., with iron to order—vessel to A. T. Hepay.

Bark Corea, (of Boston,) Snow, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig Fannie H. Jennings, (of Portland,) Neill, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig Myronus, Jarvis, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Theodore Michel.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, Havana June 22, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.S.W.; cloudy; at City Island, light, S.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; Lady Lycett, for London; North Britain, for ——; Wyanoke, for Norfolk; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; bark Chittoor, for Rio Janeiro.

SPOKEN.

June 9, lat. 43 06, lon. 37 26, bark Harry Buschmann, from Barrow for Philadelphia.

July 4, lat. 39 44, lon. 69 57, bark Electa, from Stettin for New-York.

June 27, lat. 47 23, lon. 38 20, ship Robert L. Lone, (Br.,) from Musquash, N. B., for Liverpool.

June 23, lat. 38, lon. 51, bark Formosa, (Br.,) from Bonen for New-York.

June 30, lat. 41, lon. 66, ship Privateer, (Br.,) from Londonderry for Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, July 6.—The steam-ship Niagara, Capt. Baker, sld. hence from this port July 3, at 5:30 P. M.

The steam-ship Saratoga, Capt. Curtis, arr. here at 9 o'clock last night.

The steam-ship City of Merida, Capt. Reitig, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 6.—Sld. 2d inst., Balder, Capt. Wallin; Bolivar, Capt. Gerolimich, from St. Nazaire, for New-York; C. H. Bazeltine, Mercur; 3d inst., Augustine Kobbe, for Baltimore; Princeport; 6th inst., Fairy Ymer, for New-York.

Arr. 18th ult., Victoria, Capt. Manero; 23th ult., Maria Sophia; 3d inst., Corso, Capt. Gunderson, for Baltimore; Windward; 4th inst., France Charie, N. B. Palmer, Olga, Oregon, Squandalion; 5th inst., Arctic, Capt. Ulstrup; Cleopatra, Dag, Emma, Capt. Olsen; 6th inst., Cato, G. P. Bazant, Serica.

The State Line steam-ship State of Florida, Capt. Johnston, from New-York June 24, arr. at Glasgow at 9 o'clock last night.

The same line's steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, Capt. Stewart, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. from Larne Saturday, the 3d inst., at 9 P. M.

The steam-ship Hooper, (Br.,) Capt. Murrell, sld. hence the 3d inst. for Boston.

The steam-ships Bothnia, (Br.,) Capt. Brotherton, from New-York June 12, and Calvilla, (Br.,) Capt. Major, from New-York June 13, have arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Brantford City, (Br.,) Capt. Alten, from New-York June 19, has arr. at West Hartlepool.

The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Hansa, Capt. Hoffmann, from New-York June 22, has arr. at Gravesend, on her way to Bremen.

The steam-ship Somerset, (Br.,) Capt. Stamper, from New-York June 24, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Amanda, (Br.,) Capt. Redhead, from Philadelphia June 13, has arr. at Gibraltar June 30.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—The steam-ships Bulgarian, (Br.,) Capt. Trant, from Boston June 26, and Serra, (Span.,) Capt. Eresuma, from Baltimore June 24, have arr. here.

MOVILLE, July 6.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Circassia, Capt. Munro, from New-York June 26, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ships Habsburg, Capt. Ringk, from New-York June 23, and Main, Capt. Barre, from New-York June 26, have arr. here, on their way to Bremen.

T-CARTS---THREE SIZES
SUITABLE FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY.
CABRIOLETS, VICTORIAS,
LANDAUS, STANHOPES,
ROAD WAGONS,
Superbly finished, fitted with the "Spring Washer Axle," the best axle in use, being perfectly noiseless and lighter running than any other; a careful inspection will satisfy the most exacting purchaser of the superiority of these carriages.
BROWN & PRAY.
FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
BROADWAY AND 39TH-ST.

WILHELMS-QUELLE
IMPORTED
NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

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During the ensuing Presidential campaign the earliest and fullest reports of meetings, conventions, and other occurrences of political interest will, as usual, be found in THE TIMES.
This edition is PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, and is THE MOST EFFECTIVE DOCUMENT that can be placed in the hands of voters.
In order to place THE WEEKLY TIMES within reach of the greatest possible number of readers, it will be sent during the campaign, a period of twenty weeks,
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BUSINESS NOTICE.

ANDREW J. HOPE, CONFECTIONER,
44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

OFFERS AT BOTH STORES A POUND package of good fresh Summer candy for a quarter of a dollar.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL HAVE ORANGE CREAM ALmonds in it.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL HAVE DOUBLE WALNUTS IN it.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL HAVE LEMON BAR COCOANUT candy in it.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL HAVE ROASTED ALMONDS IN it.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL HAVE SUMMER MINTS IN IT.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL HAVE A LITTLE BOX OF sugared caraway-seed in it.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL HAVE CHOCOLATE COCOANUT Caramels in it.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL HAVE ONE OTHER KIND IN IT.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL HAVE NOTHING ELSE IN IT.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

IT WILL BE DONE UP IN A COLORED French bag, with Mr. Hope's name on it.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

EACH AND EVERY PIECE IS MADE IN four clean shops over the store.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

EACH AND EVERY PIECE IS MADE fresh the day it is sold.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

EACH AND EVERY PIECE IS ABSOlutely pure.

ANDREW J. HOPE, 44 Fulton-st., Broadway and 23d-st.

WITHOUT PAINT, GLUCOSE, OR CHEMicals.

ANDREW J. HOPE WILL SEND A POUND of this candy anywhere in the United States by mail, nicely packed in a tin box and postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents in postage stamps.

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